The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,931—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1883.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare via Modane and Paris, will shortly be issued in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, at the following rates:—

First class .... Rs. 750.
Second class .... Rs. 400.

Return Tickets to and from London by the same route:—

AVAILABLE FOR THREE MONTHS.
First class .... Rs. 1,150.
Second class .... Rs. 690.

AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.
First class .... Rs. 1,250.
Second class .... Rs. 740.

The journey from Bombay to London by this route occupies 18 days.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

N. B.—The above arrangement will commence as soon as Quarantine is removed at Brindisi.
Bombay, 21st November, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	1883 Date	Steamer	Tons	H. P.	Friday. Captain.
—	14th Dec.	Cathay	2983	500	W. M. Robbie
L.	21st „	Verona	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson
—	28th „	Bokhara	2932	500	H. Weighell
	1884				
L.	4th Jan.	Nepaul	3536	600	H. Wyatt.
—	11th „	Lombardy	2726	500	W. H. Mudie.
L.	18th „	Kaisar-i-Hind	4023	700	E. G. Stead.
—	25th „	Gwalior	2733	500	M. de Horne.
L.	1st Feb.	Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons.
—	8th „	Surat	3142	530	C. R. Edwards.
L.	15th „	Hydaspes	2984	500	G. Scrivener.
—	22nd „	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.
L.	29th „	Brindisi	3542	550	J. Orman.
—	7th Mar.	Cathay	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.
L.	14th „	Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole.
—	21st „	Lombardy	2726	500	W. H. Mudie.
L.	28th „	Ganges	4196	750	W. B. Andrews.
—	4th April	Bokhara	2932	500	H. Weighell.
L.	11th „	Clyde	4121	750	E. M. Edmond.
—	18th „	Surat	3142	530	C. R. Edwards.
L.	25th „	Sutlej	4191	750	A. H. Johnson.
—	2nd May	Gwalior	2733	500	M. de Horne.
L.	9th „	Thames	4101	750	W. D. Anderson.
—	16th „	Cathay	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.
L.	23rd „	Rohilla	3500	700	W. Barratt.
—	27th „	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.

L. Through steamers to London.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
BRINDISI	3542	550	J. Orman	14th Dec.
ASSAM	3041	50	E. Ashdown	28th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 6, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class	R 500	Including wines.	I Class	R 520	Including wines.
II do.	340		II do.	350	
III do.	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

S. S. SINGAPORE, to sail on or about the 15th Dec. 1883.
S. S. RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Tuesday 1st Jan. 1884.
S. S. MANILA, on Friday .... 1st Feb. „
S. S. CHINA, on Saturday .... 1st Mar. „

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.		Brighton Route
From Genoa I Class		R 95		R [illegible]
„ II do.	do.	70	do.	[illegible]
From Naples I do.	do.	145	do.	[illegible]
„ II do.	do.	105	do.	[illegible]

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, November 2, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHANDERNAGOR, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th December. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail) .... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .... 1st class „ 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket. For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Dec.
				1884.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	28th Jan.
TITANIA (new)	G. Marussig	4,000	600	28th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Sturli	3,500	550	29th Mar.
BERENICE	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	29th Apl.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
TITANIA (new)	G. Marussig	4,000	600	27th Dec.
				1884.
PANDORA	G. Sturli	3,500	550	28th Jan.
BERENICE	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	28th Feb.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Mar.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Nov 20, 1884.

WORTHING COLLEGE, SUSSEX.—Head Master, Mr. FREDERIC LOWE, M. A., Cambridge; Second Master, the Rev. W. Moyle, M. A., Oxford (six years at Wellington under the present Archbishop of Canterbury.)

Boys from 7 to 15 years prepared for the public schools. The building's play ground are contiguous to the sea, and sheltered from the east winds by the downs. A workshop has recently been added. Terms, from 80 to 100 guineas. References in India:

Col. E. P. GORDON, Commar., Multan, Punjab.
Major W. B. WARNER, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry.

NOTICE.—No. 5,694.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, up to noon on MONDAY, the 7th January, 1884, for the supply for one year by contract of ARTICLES of PROVISIONS for the use of the Indian Government vessels at Bombay.

2. Tenders will not be received after the hour named, and each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bombay for the amount required to be deposited.

3. Tender forms can be had at this office, and should be superscribed, "Tender for the supply of articles of Provisions for the use of Indian Government vessels at Bombay."

J. HAXT, Captain, R. N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 16th Nov. 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,899 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, 11th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 807 tons, on SATURDAY, 15th December, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 6th December, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th December, 1883.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY CHAMPAGNE IN MAGNUMS,
HEIDSIECK'S MONOPOLE.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED
SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
In a variety of beautiful patterns.
Cases containing 4 or 6 each.
Each from Rs. 27 to Rs. 60, Cash.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
Of every description on sale by
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES.

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM.	KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM.	KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.
KEILLER'S CHERRY JAM.	KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLERS DAMSON JAM.	KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM.	KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.

1 lb. tins, 7 annas cash.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DE LA RUE'S
IMPERIAL TREASURY STATIONERY
FOR LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE

POSSESSING the excellencies of hand-made paper, combined with the best characteristics of paper made by machine, and just sufficiently glazed to facilitate absorption of the Ink and render passage of the pen agreeable, whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use at all times.

QUEEN'S, PRINCESS'S, ALBERT, small 8vo. and large 8vo. paper, in thick and extra thick qualities, with square and oblong envelopes.

Details and sample books on application to
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BEST LECTRO-PLATED
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS
in handsome Cases of 6, 12, or 18 pairs.
from Rs. 32 to Rs. 175.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED
FISH KNIVES AND FORKS
in Cases of 6, 12, or 18 pairs.
from Rs. 36 to Rs. 150.

FISH HELPERS.
Per pair from Rs. 22 to Rs. 36.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
of every description on sale by
TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

TROPICAL WRITING FLUIDS.

BY BLACKWOOD & CO.,
EASY FLOWING AND PERMANENT,
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS IN INDIA.

THOUGH not a copying fluid may be used as such within a few hours after drying.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Blue-black Fluid, Imperial quarts...per bott.	1	8
„ Pints ... „	0	14
BRILLIANT CORALLINE RED, specially suitable for steel pens.......per pint bottle	1	4

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. B.—The TRADE, GOVERNMENT and RAILWAY OFFICES supplied at ENGLISH PRICES.

BEST ENGLISH PRINTS,
LARGE ASSORTMENT, NEW PATTERNS,
6 annas per yard.
PATTERNS POST-FREE.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator General or of Estates which have come under his charge:—

JAMES POWER, late clerk in the Goods Department, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.
J. NAGGS, late Ticket Collector, G.I.P. Railway, Sukker.
MATHIAS PEREIRA, late of Bombay, Goanese Inhabitant.
JAMES ROLSTON, late a Fitter, G. I. P. Railway, Bhusawal.
HENRY HISS, late of Calcutta.
DAVID HALLIDAY, late Superintendent, School of Industry, Rutnagherry.
ANTHONY VINCENT VAZ, late a Goanese Inhabitant of Amraoti.
PAUL GANESH RAO, late Native Student, St. John's Mission House, Mazagon.
CHARLES HENRY SEDDON, late a Lieut. in H. M.'s 5th Regt. B. N. L. I.
JOHN MAYBURY, late Engineer, Bechardas Spinning and Weaving Mill, Ahmedabad.
FRANCIS HASTING TOONE GORDON CUMMING, late a Major in the Bombay Staff Corps.

ALL persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estate will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 28th November, 1883.

GRATIS AND POST FREE.

THE FOLLOWING

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES.

1.—Wines, Spirits, Beers, Liqueurs, Oilman's Stores, Preserved Provisions Tobacconists' Sundries, Hardware, Cutlery, General Household Requisites, Table Glass and Crockery Ware.
2.—Hats, Helmets, Trunks, Bags, Portmanteaus, Saddlery, Parlour Games Gymkhana Kit and Sporting Ammunition.
3.—Jewellery, Electro-Plate, Fancy Stock and Miscellaneous Articles for Presentation.
4.—Drawing and Surveying Instruments, Artists' Colours and Materials Stationery, Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals.
5.—Chemical and Medicinal Preparations, Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, and General Pharmacy Stock.
6.—Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments and Appliances, for the Profession and Wholesale.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LIMITED,

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS AND NEWSAGENTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS OF

DRUGS, Patent Medicines, Wines, Spirits, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Chemical and Scientific Apparatus, Fancy Articles, etc., etc., etc.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY DISPENSED.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENTS:
MEADOW-STREET AND HUMMUM-STREET, FORT,
AND
OPPOSITE JUMAH MUSJID.
POONA ESTABLISHMENT:
EAST-STREET.

ANDREW USHER & COMPANY,

DISTILLERS—EDINBURGH.

Having been appointed sole consignees in the Bombay Presidency for the above firm celebrated Scotch Whiskies, we beg to call attention of connoisseurs to their specia brands as detailed at foot. These Whiskies are of the very highest character, are fully matured by being stored in casks for many years, and are therefore fit for immediate consumption. They are always shipped of uniform age, strength, and quality

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET ("SPECIAL RESERVE") (Blended) — White Capsule.
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET. Blended — Gold Capsule.
Registered Brands.
Gold Medal, London Exhibition, 1873.
SCOTCH. Fine Blend. — Silver Capsule.

All the above in Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Cases.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

COUGH NO MORE!
COUGH NO MORE!!
COUGH NO MORE!!!

PHILLIPS' CAMPHOR BALSAM,
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Hoarseness, etc., etc.
PRICE PER BOTTLE Re. 1.

PHILLIPS' FRUIT LINCTUS
A NEW AND EFFICACIOUS REMEDY.

For children this Preparation is invaluable. It has an agreeable taste, and an immediate tendency to promote a gentle expectoration.

Price per Bottle Annas 8 and Re. 1.
PREPARED ONLY BY

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA,
AND
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TASMANIA JAMS, TASMANIA JAMS, TASMANIA JAMS.

ANOTHER LARGE SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED
From the well-known Manufacturers,
Messrs. JOHNSON, BROTHERS & Co.,
of Hobart Town.
Apply to

W. J. ESSAI,
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes-street, Fort; Cumballa Hill, and
Opposite Crawford Market.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS. BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.
20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.
8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.
12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.
4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.
Pulsometers.
Hand Fire-engines.
Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
Lathes and other Tools.
Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.
Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

1, East Street,
POONA.

43, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles.* We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices:

WITH KEYS.			KEYLESS.		
Silver.			Silver.		
Hunting	Rs. 30 to	Rs. 80	Hunting	Rs. 55 to	Rs. 160
Half-hunting	„ 35 to	„ 85	Half-hunting	„ 60 to	„ 180
Crystal face	„ 40 to	„ 80	Crystal face	„ 60 to	„ 150
Gold.			Gold.		
Hunting	„ 65 to	„ 315	Hunting	„ 160 to	„ 375
Half-hunting	„ 85 to	„ 325	Half-hunting	„ 180 to	„ 400
Crystal face	„ 70 to	„ 320	Crystal face	„ 200 to	„ 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year,* so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS FOR HOME AND INDIA.

CHOICEST INDIAN TEAS.

NO other presents will be more highly appreciated by friends and relatives in Europe and India during the ensuing 'Xmas Season and on New Year's day than tidy small parcels of the well-known INDIAN TEAS of MORTON, MAJU & Co. (from Holta and Col. Hawes' Gardens). Our patrons are requested to send their orders to be registered for parcels of any size. Price Lists on application.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the above has been just received by the undersigned.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. DE ROOS'S MEDICINES.

GUTTÆ VITÆ	Sizes	11s. and 33s.		
RENAL PILLS	„	1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.		
VEGT. LIFE PILLS	„	Do.	Do.	Do.
LINCTUS SANCTUM, 2s. 9d.				

MEDICAL ADVISERS,
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. KIRBY'S
CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS.

PHOSPHORUS AND COMPOUND PILLS,
Powerful restorative of deranged nervous system.

PERMANGANATE OF POTASH PILLS,
1 and 2 grs.

HAZELWITCH SUPPOSITORIES
for hemorrhoids.

QUININE OVOID CAPSULES,
from 1 gr. to 5 grs.

To be had at
COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
PRESENTATION BOOKS.
LADIES' NEEDLE-WORK COMPANIONS.
PICTURE BOOKS.
LADIES' AND GENT'S HAND-BAGS.
CIGAR CASES.
BEST ALUMINIUM GOLD PENCIL CASES.
ALBUMS AND SCRAP BOOKS.
WRITING CASES.
CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES.
CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES.
CHUBB'S PATENT PADLOCKS.
CHUBB'S PATENT CUPBOARD LOCKS.
CHUBB'S DEED BOXES.
CHUBB'S CASH BOXES.
CHUBB'S PATENT DRAW LOCKS.
JEWEL CASES.
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
DRAWING MATERIALS.
BIRTHDAY CARDS AND SILK BOOK MARKERS.
DRESSING CASES.
PHOTO. FRAMES.
WALKING-STICKS AND UMBRELLAS.
PLAYING CARDS AND CARD GAMES.
GENT'S AND LADIES' CARD CASES.
PHOTO. PAPER-WEIGHTS.
PENKNIVES AND SCISSORS.
RAZORS AND STROPS.
BLOTTING BOOKS AND PORTFOLIOS.
READING AND LOOKING GLASSES.
PORCELAIN SLATES.
&c., &c., &c.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PROF. BROWN'S
HERBAL REMEDIES.

Acacian Balsam, per bottle		Rs.	2	8
Herbal Ointment, per pot, Ans. 12 and		„	1	12
Renovating Pills, per box, Ans. 12 and		„	1	12
Restorative Assimilant	per bottle	„	2	8
Malefern Vermifuge	„	„	2	0
Woodland Balm	„	„	2	0
Liver Invigorator	„	„	2	8
Blood Purifier	„	„	2	8
Catarrh Cure	„	„	2	8
Complete Herbalist, per copy	„	„	3	4

☞ Shakesperian Almanacs for 1883 will be sent free on application.

SOLE AGENTS,
COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW CROP.
SID-BAREE ESTATE.
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
Sold in original packets.

Mixed Tea, ½ lb. packet				Ans. 7
Do.	1 lb.	do.		Ans. 12
Pekoe Mixture, ½ lb. packet				Ans. 10
Do.	do.	1 lb.	do.	Re. 1-2
Orange Pekoe, ½ lb.		do.		Ans. 14
Do.	do.	1 lb.	do.	Re. 1-8

THE above TEAS are unadulterated, of excellent quality, and of agreeable aroma and taste, appreciated by all who use them. A Trial Order is solicited by

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Bombay and Poona.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES.

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER,
Greatest of all Remedies for
DEBILITY OR WASTING,
LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASES,
AN INCOMPARABLE
BRAIN FOOD,
Alterative and Tonic.

A complete Rejuvenator for Exhaustion, Faintness, Excesses, Advancing Age, Ague, Chills, &c., R2-8.

"ROUGH ON RATS,"

Clears out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Beetles, Moths, Ants, Mosquitoes, Bed-Bugs, Insects, Skunk Weasel, Gophers, Chipmunks, Moles, Musk Rats, &c.—As. 6 to 10.

MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP.
THE BEST AND NICEST WORM MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

If worms should not exist it cures feverishness and restlessness. A palatable family cathartic for children and adults.

Per bottle, As. 16.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

A sure cure for HARD or SOFT CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLUSES, WARTS and MOLES.—As. 6 and 10.

WELLS' MAY APPLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA;

A reliable family pill for adults or children. No griping; gentle but effective. Perfectly harmless.

CHAPIN'S BUCHU-PAIBA.

A quick, complete cure for Catarrh of the Bladder Kidney and Bladder Diseases, &c.

Per bottle, R 2-8.

WELLS' LUNG AND THROAT BALSAM gives immediate relief to the sufferers from Lung and Throat diseases. Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-8.

WELLS' (CHAPIN'S) CONSTITUTION BITTER SYRUP, the great cleanser and purifier of Blood.

WELLS' (CHAPIN'S) INJECTION FLEUR, an indispensable adjunct to Buchu-paiba.

WELLS' (CHAPIN'S) LEAURELLE-OIL, or Essence of Nature.

☞ Pamphlets giving full particulars will be sent free on application.

APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above material of the fastest possible colour and of the regulation shade.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
RS. BELL, BRANDENBURG

WANTED a good SHORTHAND WRITER, who is also qualified to perform the duties of an ordinary office clerk. Personal application with testimonials should be made to the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, on any afternoon EXCEPT TUESDAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

(Continued from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)
TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

CONSIDERABLY REVISED AND ENLARGED, WITH SIX ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS SUCCINCTLY TREATED.
AN INDIAN EDITION OF

"GUJARAT AND THE GUJARATIS,"

GIVING FRESH AND ORIGINAL ACCOUNTS OF SURAT, BROACH, BARODA, AHMEDABAD AND OTHER PARTS OF GUJARAT;
With Sketches, Descriptive and Humorous, of Classes, Trades, Professions, Local Celebrities; of National Manners, Customs, Sports, Holidays, &c.
A HANDSOME VOLUME OF NEARLY 400 PAGES.
Price, for Subscribers, including Postage, Rs. 4 per Copy.

☞ "GUJARAT AND THE GUJARATIS" may be found indispensable for an insight into the affairs of this important Peninsula, and will make a capital volume for presentation.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

MR. MALABARI's book upon Gujarat and its inhabitants is a useful contribution to our knowledge of the lower phases of native life. The subject is one which could only be satisfactorily treated by an educated native, who is in sympathetic relations with the society to be described, and has sufficient command of English to communicate the results of his observations to us. Even those of us who are thorough masters of the vernaculars can get very little out of a native after a laborious cross-examination. He is generally suspicious of our intentions, and reticent, and, if he happens to be willing to say much, is more concerned to tell the sahib what he thinks will please that mysterious personage than to give what is wanted—a plain statement of facts. To supply this natural curiosity the educated native should come to our rescue, as Mr. Malabari has done, and from his position behind the scenes explain the nature of the usages which are so puzzling to those who have no clue to guide them. In Mr. Malabari's book this office is performed in a way which shows that the writer has powers of graphic description and a strong vein of humour. . . . The life depicted is no high ideal, but one composed of many sordid materials, exposed in the book before us with an unsparing "photographic fidelity" which often reminds us of "Pandurang Hari." . . .

Mr. Malabari can, when he chooses, express himself as clearly and plainly as most English writers. The estimate of the bright and dark features in Sir Madav Row's administration of Baroda, and the panegyric on the hero and heroine of the Ramayan (though the effect of the latter is marred by the exaggerated language with which it terminates), are written in language which shows no traces of an un-English origin. The most interesting sketch of the Marwari's life from frolicsome childhood to money-grubbing manhood is also very clearly written, and is probably all the truer that some redeeming touches are found to soften the generally repulsive character of this Indian Shylock. The admirable sketch of the business operations of the Marwari shows how cleverly he manages to entangle his unfortunate clients in an inextricable web. . . . We hope that the book will soon pass through its first edition, and reappear free from misprints in an enlarged form. . . . As it is, we can cordially recommend "Gujarat and the Gujaratis" to our readers, and assure them that they will find therein, to use the author's own words, many "real pictures of life and manners, rough, crude, sometimes half-naked, but always *natural*."—*Bombay Gazette*.—12

THIS is a notable work from the pen of a native Indian writer. The sketches are written with ease and with a remarkable knowledge of the English language. Moreover, they are notably free from prejudices and admirable in their candour, and supplemented by bright discussions of native home life and customs, all well done. Whilst much may be learned from the volume, its pages are thoroughly entertaining, and we feel sure it will meet with a well-merited and hearty reception.—*Home News* (London).—13.

"FROM grave to gay, from lively to severe:" there is scarcely any faculty of the mind which the writer of this work does not possess in a more or less eminent degree. This thought will at once occur to the reader in going over the neatly-printed pages of "Gujarat and the Gujaratis." . . The sketches of men and things Gujarati, which form the bulk of the volume, are vivid life-pictures, full of humour and animation, as fresh as could be, though we remember having read some of them before. The introduction explains the genesis of the book and its scope. A child of Nature as he is, Mr. Malabari takes the reader into confidence in a manner that will astonish the staid journalist!

The first few chapters on Surat, Broach, Baroda (the writer's birth-place!) and Ahmedabad open with very saddening reminiscences; but the essayist's spirit cannot brook the restraint long; and almost before he is aware he breaks out into the buoyant, rollicking mood so contagious. Without pretending to be learned or accurate, the author of "Gujarat" displays an extent of political insight and social and literary aptitude which no other single writer in India has yet displayed. The parody of official resolutions and minutes, the "growls," and other hits are very effective indeed, and will go a great way in opening the eyes of the British public. The descriptive parts of these chapters are picturesque, but unfortunately too brief and disjointed.

Equally effective is the writer's pen in what may be called character-painting. Hindus, Parsis, Mahomedans, Borahs, Lalias—the Marwari, the Hajaam, the Vakil (a most maliciously drawn picture!) the Missionary, the Maharajah—each has its own distinct merit.

The best part comes last. "Home Life in Gujarat" is a masterly study in the writer's happiest style. Herein and in the account of holidays, customs, and manners, the writer shines at his best. His love of truth burns strong in almost every page; the feeling becomes almost a passion when the writer is "intense," to use his own word. Few English readers will be able to understand how the heart is being torn asunder by its intense suffering, while the hand is busy, mercilessly tearing up the veil from the face of vice, hypocrisy, and superstition, as exemplified by Caste and its concomitant evils. Some of these scenes, exposed to view, are harrowing, and very low must be the state of society which furnishes such pictures. We should like this "Gujarat and Gujaratis" to be placed before the people in the Native garb. Its practical value would be then tenfold enhanced.

The book is dedicated to the Hon. James Gibbs,—a compliment which that excellent officer cannot too highly prize. It has also received the somewhat doubtful compliment of a preface from Mr. E. B. Eastwick, the distinguished Orientalist, who, some two years ago, described the Editor of the *Indian Spectator* as "a true poet and master-mind." Before parting with Mr. Malabari's charming sketches, we cannot but hope that he may by and bye give us his experiences of the other parts of India he has already visited. He has sufficient insight into nature and sufficiently rare powers of description to make an admirable historiographer. His high talents could be utilised in this direction by some of our Native States whose modern history lies buried in obscurity, save for stiff and colourless official reports.—*Indian Mirror* (Calcutta).—14.

THE opinions of Mr. Malabari, as an educated native and as the acting Editor of a Bombay journal, should not fail to throw some light on many of those difficult questions in which Europeans and natives are almost equally concerned. Mr. Malabari's essays deserve to be read in no carping spirit. They are evidently the production of a conscientious writer, who reproduces with charming simplicity and *naivete* such thoughts and ideas as suggest themselves to his mind. Most of the sketches are of the slightest and most fragmentary character, but there runs through them a connecting narrative of the politics and social life of Western India—and of Gujarat or Guzerat in particular—that serves to invest them with a common object and sustained interest. . . . On one point the intending reader may feel assured, and that is, that both in quaintness of expression and in characteristic remarks on politics and social subjects, he will find Mr. Malabari an author not to be met with every day. . . .—*Westminster Review* (London).—15.

IT is, in fact, a bit of natural history. Sketchy, and even scrappy, it is in many parts; but the writer speaks of what he has seen in the most familiar way, at home and abroad, as child, youth, and in early manhood. The characters, classes, and castes, whose everyday life he delineates, are, in many respects, removed from the close observation of Europeans in India, though all around them are known tolerably well through official and business contact. That is, the men are so known, but not the women and the family life, nor the caste, customs and abuses, the obscure struggles and often sordid ways which are depicted by this realistic chronicler. . . . One of the best of the moral vivisection chapters in the book is that in which Nyalchund, the Jain-Hindu servant of a respectable Mussulman family, is made to relate the steady decline into utter poverty of Meer Bakhtawar Khan, the master, and his devoted wife, the innate refinement of whose character is deftly indicated. . . .

This simple story seems to explain, not only the Boras' simple way of life, their marriage customs, and somewhat greedy feasts, but their superstitious dependence on the Mohla, who, in spite of the Koran, is a priest indeed. The Bora is like Canning's knife-grinder, "he has absolutely no taste for politics," in which respect, says the author, he differs from every other Gujarati.

The sufferings incident to child-marriage, the girl being older than the husband, are indicated in what is at once the most skilfully-drawn and curious episode in the work, entitled "An Aryan Idyll." Perhaps we should warn off the prudish by remarking that it recalls by contrast that apophthegm of De Quincy's—now, we fear, out of date—to the effect that "in English literature there is a sense of decorum that never slumbers." The native writer must be allowed his own way of treating the subject; and then we think it will be allowed that the concluding passages of the "Aryan Idyll" are instinct with the truest pathos.

By the way, this quality of fine and tender insight is observable in the one literary chapter in the book, in the author's enthusiastic appreciation of the Hindu epic of the *Ramayan*, and in its influence on the home life of the people.

Mr. Malabari bestows ten pages on vivisection of the Marwari. The knife and scalpel are used pitilessly; but justice is done.

The author's notes on the elephant and other animal sports in the arena as witnessed by Viscount Hinchinbrook, in whose honour the display was made, at the time of the author's last visit, are very picturesque. Oddly enough, this native writer avers that the one thing lacking in the Baroda State is—a supply of missionaries. Perhaps Lord Shaftesbury or Sir Bartle Frere will see to this. In his descriptions of missionaries and their labours, Mr. Malabari is as serious and sincere as could be desired. . . .

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"GUJARAT AND THE GUJARATIS."—(*Contd.*)

It must be admitted that for a book of less than 300 small pages, there is variety enough; and yet all the chapters are proper to the subject. . . . With all its defects readers will find that "Gujarat and the Gujaratis" is a healthy and genuine work, and, as such, is one that assists us towards a real knowledge of the Indian peoples.—*Allen's Indian Mail* (London).—16.

MR. MALABARI has very unjustifiably been taken to task for some absence of "conventional" delicacy, but we have yet to learn that the historian, or historiographer, is to be held responsible for the morality or the reverse of the manners and customs of a people that comes within his historicophilosophic ken, and passes within comprehensive range of the *camera* which reproduces the social "pictures" he photographs. Those, therefore, that object to the book have the remedy in their own hands—let them not read it: though, on the other hand, they need not condemn it (as an offensive account of it in the *Saturday Review* in so many words, *almost* condemned it). . . . The account, given in the work we refer to, may, for most *practical* purposes, be paralleled, *exceptis excipiendis* by the fortunes of *Isaac* and *Rebecca*, in Scott's *Ivanhoe*, or those of characters made up from a combination of some from Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice and his Othello.—*Deccan Herald* (Poona).—17.

THE work is both interesting and valuable. The author is thoroughly acquainted with the subject on which he writes, and brings frankness and talent to bear on it. He makes no attempts to conceal the shortcomings of his fellow-countrymen, and his experience is told in an easy colloquial style that makes it very pleasant reading. . . .—The *Orient* (Bombay).—18.

MR. SERJEANT ATKINSON, of the Bombay High Court Bar, thus writes to a public journal:—His description of each place visited, be it city or *gaum*, is at once graphic, instructive and amusing. The sketch made by a native on the spot is taken from a stand-point necessarily different from a point of view whence an European, however well informed, would take it. Hence its novel and refreshing influence: not to speak of the assurance from the fact of its being done by a native of Gujarat that it is true to the life. . . .

But admirable as are the author's descriptions of what he saw, it is not in landscape tracing that he shines most. It is said of Claude Loraine, that his talent lay in his pallet; so may it be said of Malabari that his talent lies in his pen: and in a pen employed as it is here in giving an account of Gujarati men, of the habits and usages of his fellow-countrymen, from the late ex-Gaekwar (Malhar Rao) in his palace to Chumra the Surti Dher in his chawl. Mr. Malabari's pen has given us a work of inestimable value, such as none but a native, and none but a native with intuitive knowledge of mankind and with remarkable command of the English language which the author possesses, could have written. The Missionary, of whom he speaks very feelingly, the Statesman, the Minister of Justice and the Merchant, will find in this single book what they will scarcely find elsewhere. The genuine wit and humour with which many parts of the work are enlivened are worthy of Sterne or Swift. For instance—The Mill Meeting; the Caste Meeting; the Village Hajaam *polishing* an Ayran brother; the Scene in a Small Cause Court; the trial of the Irish *sodger* before the Mofussil Magistrate; the Orthodox Parsi at prayer; the 'Zealous Official;' the Baroda Durbar: are equal in humour and sly irony to anything that Sterne ever wrote; and that too without the drawback which prevents the Irish *padre's* otherwise inimitable "Sentimental Journey" being read in families where morality is the rule of life. The portraits that our great artist has labored most upon, and deservedly so, for their respective influences on the people, are those of the Maharaj, the Dastoor, the Vaquil and the Marwari. There are, no doubt, many Vaishnavas, Parsis, Bhatias, and Vakeels, who will regard the figures as drawn and painted too severely true; who even may feel offended at them; but if true to life, the too severely true is not only no objection, but is, on the contrary, the best recommendation of the work to those seeking for information. . . . His description of the Holi Dassara, Diwali, and Moharam holidays in the mofussil is, as I read it, a masterly essay: fearlessly denouncing their vices, at the same time, breathing intense sympathy with the Hindu and Mussalman population. The concluding part of the volume consists of some remarkably sublime reflections on Valmiki's immortal Epic, the Ramayan; and upon the copiousness of the Sanskrit language in which it is written. Not having read this grand effort in the original, I am unable to say positively whether or not it be true; but one is disposed to suspect that Mr. Malabari, being tired of tramping it in the dust of Gujarat, was imprudent enough (for be it remembered that no man is wise at all times!) to get astride of that unruly jade IMAGINATION, and ride posthaste as John Gilpin did to Ware and as did Schneider to Brentford, ride posthaste to—the Lord only knows where,—that is to say, when he wrote the following:—"With all its varied brilliancy, it must be admitted that European genius pales and retreats before the fire of Oriental genius even as the wan and sickly Queen of Night pales and retreats before the glorious Lord of Day." Shade of Shakspeare, of Milton, of Addison, of Byron, and of Shelley, be not disturbed at this impassioned outburst of patriotic feeling! . . .

Now that our theatrical managers are taking a more sober and rational turn of thought, as evidenced by their occasionally substituting representations of Indian scenes and of native life for 'The School for Scandal,' 'Colin Bawn,' 'Box and Cox,' and the like, which very few natives can or do appreciate, why not dip into a book like this? It is full of life. It is a treasury of knowledge for every stage of life. Again, what is Sir T. Madhav Rao about to miss the utilization of such practical wisdom in a native—a native of Baroda?

Sir E. Tennent's 'Ceylon,' Colonel Sleeman's 'Reminiscences' and Mr. Malabari's 'Gujarat,' are, I think, for Englishmen three of the most instructive books in print.—19.

A DISTINGUISHED PUNJAUB CIVILIAN OPINES:—"It is a most valuable and picturesque account of men and things in Gujarat."—20.

A PROMINENT BENGALI SCHOLAR SAYS:—"You have hit off beautifully the salient points of your subjects. Perhaps there are some hits that would have been all the better for omission; but on the whole, I am well able to congratulate you. I have no doubt the book will be well received and do you much credit."—21.

A DISTINGUISHED BOMBAY CIVILIAN says:—"It evidently tells much of the inner life of the people, a subject regarding which one is always very anxious to be informed."—22.

ANOTHER DISTINGUISHED BOMBAY CIVILIAN says:—"I was very pleased to find that you had written so cordially of the missionaries. . . . There are some things described in your book, which, I trust, are rapidly becoming things of the past."—23.

A POLITICAL OFFICER IN SOUTH MARATHA:—"I cannot do better than mention how I appreciated your book. I got into an arm-chair last night after dinner, and never got out of that chair till I had finished the book from preface to finis; and then, like Oliver Twist, I wanted more . . . It gives one great insight into native life. . . It is so difficult to feel sympathy with the people without knowing anything of their domestic thoughts and ideas. . . . In my opinion the book might be read by any lady: *Honi soit qui mal y pense*: it is not plain outspokenness like yours that shocks."—24.

A LEADING HINDU GRADUATE OF BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SAYS:—"I read the book at a single sitting. Mr. —— was good enough to give it to me. . . I read it with intense interest. . . . It reminded me most of all of the late Mr. Mackay. It is so extremely enjoyable, and through it you make yourself so lovable."—25.

A VETERAN PARSI PUBLICIST OBSERVES:—"Though I have written a good deal myself, I feel that such racy and useful literature as you have put forth is wanted for almost every province of India if we are at all destined to become an independent nation under the guidance of the British Government. . . . Though you have given but a very faint outline of the public characters, you have sketched with an ability and eloquence so gratifying, you have revealed an inexhaustible mine of wealth accessible only to talented writers."—26.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE WRITES:—"The Introduction is ingenuously honest, and besides being amusing, is instructive. . . . You have a remarkable knowledge of English. But your knowledge of the grammatical construction of the language is second to your singular knack in the choice of words to put things as your spirit of the funny or the ludicrous sees them. Your picture of the happy family relations between the cart-driver and his bullocks is delicious. . . . Your outspokenness at pp. 140-43 is worthy of all admiration. May it bring good fruit! Then there is a good bit of your word painting in the picture of the barber shaving his Aryan brother. It is inimitable; it afforded me a good laugh and will afford another as often as I refer to it. . . . If I were to remark on all your quaint hits and smooth innuendoes I should produce a book as big as yours. . . . Your "Zealous Post Master" is a *deserving* object. . . . There are men who will sacrifice all under them with the idea of getting credit for their zeal, whereas they render themselves and the service hateful. . . ."—27.

A PROMINENT MEMBER OF THE ENGLISH BAR AT BOMBAY SAYS:—". . . I have read your book not once but twice, and when returned by a friend I shall read it and read it again. . . . It is a gallery full of portraits drawn to the life, and of scenes, some of which are new to me. The Maharaja, the Dustoor, the Marwari are masterpieces. . . . The scenes in a Mofussil Court made me break out into a 'horse laugh.' The Confab. between the accused (the Irish soldier) and the Vaquil is exquisite; and the idea of making the mother-in-law complainant is all over Irish. . . ."—28.

For copies, please apply to MANAGER, *Indian Spectator*, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF
JAPANESE AND CHINESE CURIOSITIES.
ABOUT 1,00,000 ARTICLES TO SELECT FROM VASES FROM 3 INCHES TO 4 FEET.
Price, from 4 annas to Rs. 500.

BRONZE, Enamelled Ware, Inlaid work, Japanese Screens, real, old and RARE SATSUMA, and Konga Droll Figures, and innumerable other articles never before seen in Bombay.

SOME OF THE ARTICLES ARE
OVER 200 YEARS OLD.
INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

IBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
No. 12, MEADOW STREET,
Next to P. VUCCINO & Co.

TEMPLE BAR.
GRAND CAFE AND RESTAURANT.
BILLIARDS!!!
The Billard Room is the most spacious and best provided in Bombay.
BREAKFASTS.
SUPPERS. TIFFINS. SUPPERS.
DINNERS.
Refreshments ready at all hours.
WINES, BEERS and SPIRITS, of the very best brands only, kept in stock.
WHISKIES of all the favorite blends.
The coolest and pleasantest resort in Bombay.
EDMUND FUCHS,
Manager

ICE CONFECTIONERY!
BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!
HAM SANDWICHES!
DRAUGHT BEER!
WINES, SPIRITS AND PROVISIONS,
COMFITS, JUJUBES AND BISCUITS,
AT
BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Sholapoor Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of December, inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering the subject of the extension of the said Mill and passing the following special resolution:—

"That this meeting sanctions the extension of the Sholapoor Mill by adding so many Spindles and Looms (not exceeding 10,000 Spindles and 100 Looms) as the Directors may consider advisable, and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to make such increase accordingly, and for that purpose to make all such additions and alterations in the mill building and premises at Sholapoor as may be necessary or expedient."

By Order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Bombay, Dec. 7, 1883. Agents.

NOTICE.

A WOODEN BARGE of about 134 tons in tow of Cottia "Daria Dowlut" was drifted off the Cutch Mandvie Coast on the 30th November, 1883. DESCRIPTION. Teakwood built, copper fastened, copper lined bottom, a winch on forehead, a capstain in the centre, painted all white with red rudder and cockings dammered, measuring 112 feet by 20 feet. Any one giving information regarding the same to the undersigned will be handsomely rewarded.

C. J. KHAMBATTA & CO.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation to be held on MONDAY, the 10th instant, the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., will move, and Sir Frank H. Souter, Knight, C. S. I., will second, the election of Messrs. Ardaseer Framjee Moos and Nanabhai Rastomjee Ranina as Auditors of the Municipal accounts for the ensuing year.

SORABJI NAVAROJI COOPER,
Acting Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 7th Dec. 1883.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for PROBATE of the WILL of BENABAI, wife of SHIVSHANKER BALCRISHNA, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.
BHASKAR HARI BHAGWAT, Sole Executor named in the will of the deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby CITED to COME and SEE the PROCEEDINGS, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, the 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-seventh year of our reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE.
The 5th day of Dec., 1883.

Messrs. SHAPURJEE and THAKURDAS, Petitioner's Attorneys.

STANDARD ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

£500 PAYABLE AT AGE 50.—*The whole amount payable earlier in event of Death before age 50.*
EXAMPLES—
If commenced at age 20 this costs Rs. 16-12-8 per mensem
at age 30 Rs. 24- 2-0
at age 40 Rs. 48- 5-4

This form of Provision forms an excellent SAVINGS FUND for small Fixed Sums out of Indian Pay, and is open to all persons of sound health and constitution.

Full information on application to SECRETARY STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.
Aug. 1883.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
HAVE REMOVED
TO
No. 6, HORNBY-ROW,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCOOL

LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIAMOND PENDANT (Loluckh Brilliant cut) slightly flat weighing about 32 to 32½ Ruttees, valued at about Rupees Thirty Thousand (30,000) has been lost from a Diamond Necklace of HIS HIGHNESS SAYAJEE RAO MAHARAJAH, Gaekwar of Baroda, on or about the 30th October 1883.

A reward of Rupees Five Thousand (5,000) Babashai will be given to any person, restoring the same or giving information that would lead to the recovery of the same.

M. P. TUBACK,
Police Superintendent.
City Police Office, Baroda, 4th November, 1883.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

A. H. CREET & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, CAWNPORE.

WE are SUPPLYING the neatest, the cheapest, and the strongest LEATHER GOODS in India. Write to us for Harness, Saddles, Portmanteaux, Machine Beltings, Regimental and Police Accoutrements, and Boots; Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, and for all other descriptions of Leather Goods.

Price List free on application.

NOTICE.

OFFERS in writing will be received by the undersigned up to 1 o'clock p.m., gun-fire, on SATURDAY, 15th December, 1883, for the PURCHASE of the steam vessel "TRUSTY" now lying in Bombay harbour.

The dimensions of the vessel are as follows:—

	Ft.	Ins.
Length	59	6
Breadth	11	3
Depth	6	10

And her capacity is 36-54 tons registered, she is fitted with Cooper's Patent 3 cylinder compound non-condensing screw Engines, of 20 H. P. nominal, with Patent vertical boiler and propeller, and was built in the Government Dockyard, of Malabar teak, in the year 1879, she is copper sheathed and copper fastened.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of at least 25 per cent. of the sum offered, and the balance must be paid within 48 hours of acceptance of the Tender by the Port Trustees, and before delivery is taken.

No reason will be assigned for the non-acceptance of any offer.

HENRY MORLAND, late I. N., Captain,
Port Officer.
Port Office, Bombay, 30th November, 1883.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA ....Lessee.
LAST NIGHT OF
HASELMAYER'S WONDERS.

THIS SATURDAY EVENING.—You never know the value of anything till you have lost it. This is so self-evident to the good people of Bombay that they have determined not to lose the chance of seeing this wonderful seance. A large and appreciative audience flocked to the Gaiety last night and all left astonished, expressing their delight with the elegant entertainment placed before them.

THIS SATURDAY,
LAST TWO SEANCES.
First performance at 3 p.m.
Second and Last at 9 p.m.
For the first time.
The Egg-laying Rooster
Haselmayer's Manipulation on a Piano.
"Carnival of Venice" with a "CLOTHE'S BRUSH."
THE GOBLIN DRUM (BY REQUEST)
AND
ITS EXPLANATION.
First Appearance of
HUNIADY LAZLO, the Hungarian Dancer.
REMEMBER LAST NIGHT!
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!

PRICES OF ADMISSION TO THE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
Front Seats............................Rs. 2
Back Seats............................ 1
Children half price.

School Children on presentation of the SCHOOL TICKET will be admitted to Front Seats at the REDUCED charge of 8 ANNAS, to Back Seats 4 ANNAS each; paid at the door.
PRICE OF ADMISSION TO THE EVENING SEANCE AS USUAL.
NO FREE LIST! DO NOT ASK FOR IT!

CHUBB'S
WROUGHT-IRON KEY-SAFES,
To keep keys and other valuables.
Size 10 by 7 by 5.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART, BOMBAY,
A few paces from the *Times of India* buildings.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSICAL BOXES! MUSICAL BOXES! Just received a select consignment playing all sacred tunes (Sankey's.) Also some plush ALBUMS and MARBLE ORNAMENTS well adapted for Xmas gifts. H. A. GEYER & Co., No. 7, Hornby-row.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Perosbaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

FOR SALE, YORK HAMS in canvas from Moreton and Co., arrived per s. s. Hydaspes. Apply to N. V. CURRANEE & Co.

FOR SALE, at Messrs. BENNETT and Co.'s THIS DAY, a good office SHIGRAM.

TO BE SOLD at BENNETT'S To-day, at 1 p.m., one handsome strong pony DOC-CART, with handsome grey Pegu Pony and Harness.

TASMANIA JAMS.—Another fresh shipment to hand. Cumballa Hill, Market and Fort.—W. J. ESSAI.

AN Experienced EUROPEAN CUTTER is open for an ENGAGEMENT. Up-country not objected to.—Apply T. P., care of this office.

TASMANIA JAMS.—Only wants a trial.—Provision Cash Stores.—W. J. ESSAI.

TASMANIA JAMS, by Johnson Bros. One thousand dozen tins available.—Provision Cash Stores.—W. J. ESSAI.

TASMANIA JAMS.—Rs. 4 per dozen tins, fresh and fruity. Provision Cash Stores.—W. J. ESSAI. See Price List.

TO-DAY'S ICES—Vanilla and Raspberry cream, Dawson Water Ice, 50 kinds of English confectionery, Turkish Delight. Raspberry Noyeu.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Meadow-street.

FANCY CHENILLE SILK NET for Ball-Dresses. Black and White beaded net. Ball Dresses elegantly made.—Mrs. LAKE, 7, Church-gate-street.

SWEDE GLOVES, in Black, White, "London Smoke," and Shades of Tan Silk Lace Mitts. Mrs. LAKE, 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL REFRESHMENT ROOMS, Marine-street, New Custom House, is now open under the management of Mrs. MACOMACK.

XMAS, BIRTH-DAY and NEW YEAR CARDS, a large stock to be cheaply disposed of, from ½ an. to Rs. 2.—SORABJEE CURSETJEE MAJOO, 20, Meadow-street, Fort, and 40, Carnac Road.

VICTORIA, with single HARNESS and bay ARAB HORSE, FOR SALE. Price Rs. 1,100. Apply to Mr. BARKER, Victoria Hotel, Esplanade.

HAM, BACON and CHEESE, provisions, oilman's stores, ICE CREAM, Pastry, Draught Beer, Wines and Spirits, at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

PER s.s. Hydaspes, received DRESS MATERIALS, Buttons and New Millinery. The New Reversible Ottoman Ribbons.—Mrs. COUNSELL, Hornby Row.

WEDDING and Birth-day presents. An inspection is invited, of the magnificent stock of Silver and Electro-plated goods in new designs.—Fernandes and Co., Chemists.

CHINA FRUIT, CHINA FRUIT, Rose Lachees, Dry Chestnuts, China Preserves. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow Street.

GENT.'S HOSIERY.—New Goods in every variety just imported for this department.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs, with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a bran new COTTAGE PIANO, full compass, large size, rich toned. J. R., care of this paper.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!! A fine lot of Australian HORSES just arrived a SCOTT & Co.'s Stables, Girgaum, for Sale on Commission

FOR SALE.—A TRICYCLE, Second-hand but as good and fresh as new; Silver-plated; bough privately in London. Apply to "G.," office of this paper.

A BARGAIN! Owner leaving India! A complete turnout VICTORIA (almost new) and a pair of bay Arab GALLOWAYS, quite young, with double and single harness. J. R., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S, next SATURDAY, a strong serviceable country PONY; fast; no vices; can draw shigram or brougham. Also a nearly new German VICTORIA, very light and elegant.

CARRIAGES of all descriptions built to order under European Supervision; estimates and drawings on application. Repairs of Carriages promptly executed, and with superior finish.—DEVARENNES & Co., Gowalia Tank-road.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

HIGH FLASHING KEROSINE-OIL, "Snowflake" brand, 150° test, price Rs. 5 per case, with patent high screw tops. A small consignment recently arrived. Apply GODOWNKEEPER, Messrs. WALLACE & Co.

WANTED for an up-country factory, a thoroughly compeent ENGINEER, address "M." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED by a merchant at Goa, a PORTUGUESE ASSISTANT. Salary according to ability. Apply to J. J. de Souza, 113, Cavel Street, Bombay

FANCY PRESENTS for Ladies and Gentlemen Ladies' Cutlery Cases, Union Inkstands, Card Cases, Musical Albums, Jewel Boxes, Continental Desks from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.—BARTON & Co., Limited.

JUST RECEIVED for the Season, good White French Kid Gloves. For Gentlemen at Rs. 2-4 per pair, cash. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

NEW ARRIVALS.—Gent's Linen Collars, Cuffs Scarfs, Neckties, Braces, Shooting-hats, Helmets, Fel Hat, in all shapes and qualities. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-st.

FOR SALE, 2 Artist Proofs of GUSTAVE DORE'S PICTURES (in gilt frames), "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "THE DREAM OF PILATE'S WIFE." Price Rs. 250 each. For particulars, apply to "F. O.," Ahmednaggur.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Prices, &c., [illegible].—Apply to the [illegible]

CHOCOLATE CREAMS, ICED CREAMS, Caramel Nougats, Croquettes, Vanilla Cream Tablets, Jordan and Valencia Pralines at PEARSE'S.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER, 1883.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon ....Dec. 14th, 8h. 19·6m. a.m.
Last Quarter .... ,, 21st, 0h. 59·7m. p.m.
New Moon .... ,, 29th, 5h. 21·0m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 8	W. I. R. A. Meeting, Coorla. Town Council, 2 p.m. Dinner to the Hon. Mr. Carmichael at the Madras Club.	6 23	5 21	4 52m 5 58 a	11 37m 11 44 a
Sun. 9	2nd Sunday in Advent The ex-King of Dehli and family landed prisoners at Rangoon, 1858.	6 24	5 21	5 54m 7 18 a	— — 0 44 a
Mon. 10	Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3 p.m.	6 24	5 22	7 2m 8 33 a	1 5m 1 44 a
Tu. 11	The Harvey and Sabapathy Co., 3-30 p.m. Bombay Tile Co., 4 p.m.	6 25	5 22	8 9m 9 34 a	2 19m 2 38 a
Wed. 12	English mail expected per s. s. Brindisi.* Town Council, 3 p.m. Foxhounds Meet Rifle Butts, Bandora. Bombay Telephone Co., 1 p.m. Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, 3 p.m. Bombay Cotton Trade Association, 3 p.m. Anglo-Indian S. and Manufacturing Co., 4 p.m.	6 26	5 22	9 10m 10 26 a	3 24m 3 30 a
Thr. 13	Kakoo Wadia's Case, Girgaum Police.	6 26	5 22	10 5m 11 12 a	4 19m 4 18 a
Fri. 14	Departure of English mail per s.s. Cathay. Prince Consort died, 1861.	6 27	5 23	10 57m 11 56 a	5 12m 5 5 a

* Left Aden at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 13th Dec.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SECOND SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DEC. 9.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns, 48 and 51.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 p.m.—Litany.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns, 47 and 203.
Magnificat—Nunc Dimittis—Stainer.
Anthem—"The Earth is my possession."—Gounod.
Thursday, December 13.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers in the morning at 7-30, and in the evening at 5-15.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion. Hymns 4 and 315.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 46, 243 and 205.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 48, 51 and 317.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 243, 52, and 49.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Celebration of Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Morning—Hymns 47, 50 and 311.
Evening—An them, "Lord now lettest." Hymns, 205 and 203.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPOORA.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 243, 46, and 27.

HARBOUR MISSION.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Sailors' Home.
5 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—s. Falls of Dee, Harbour.
7 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—s.s. Mameluke, Prince's Dock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board a ship in the Prince's Dock, to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 2 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, 3 p. m. and 9 p.m.
Eden Theatre, 9 p.m.
Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Othello (s), from Hull; Eastborne (s) and Choice, Mauritius; Arabia (s), Bussorah; Knight of St. Patrick (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yester day:—Thames (s), for London, &c; City of Venice Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Othello entered, and the s.s. Victoria, Clan Stuart, and Thames left, the dock yesterday.

A VAGRANT.—James Ruxton, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Balloo Balla, tindal of a native craft, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of carrying thirty-seven passengers in excess of the number his vessel is licensed to carry. He was fined Rs. 7.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 1st December was 76,441 maunds, and in money Rs. 25,429, as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Hussain Ally Canceebhoy, a shopkeeper in the Girgaum-road, reported to the police on Thursday last that on the night previous his shop was broken into and sundry articles of the collective value of Rs. 112 stolen therefrom.

A PICKPOCKET.—Narayen Swamy, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing Re. 1-11 from the pocket of Konda Ranoo, while the complainant was at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on Thursday. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

PROFESSOR HASELMAYER'S ENTERTAINMENT.—To-day there will be two performances at the Gaiety Theatre, at 3 p. m. and at 9 p. m. The latter will be Professor and Mdme. Haselmayer's last appearance in Bombay, and a special novelty—the Hungarian Dancer—is promised.

THEFT.—Ebrahim Hajee Tar Mahomed was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing sundry articles, consisting of strings of beads, tin boxes, wearing apparel, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 35, the property of Hajee Ismail Abdoola. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENT.—While Lieutenant Flood of the Royal Artillery, Colaba, was riding along Rotten Row on Thursday morning last, his horse bolted and ran up against the railings near the Band-stand. Lieutenant Flood was thrown, and he sustained a fracture to his right leg. He was removed to the Military Depôt Hospital at Colaba.

ARREST OF NOTED BURGLARS.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, Pandoo Bhoomboo, Barkia Nemajee, and Kamissa bin Mahomed were charged, at the instance of Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, the Chief of the Bombay Detective Police, before Mr. P. Ryan, prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 with having on the night of the 30th August broken into a house at Parel, occupied by Messrs. J. C. Alston and E. R. Culthrop of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and stolen therefrom two valuable silver watches, with gold chains attached, a set of silver-plated ware, jewellery, and cash, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 1,070; and prisoner No. 3 with dishonestly receiving and disposing of the property.

Khan Bahadoor Abdool Ali applied to the magistrate for a remand to enable the police to institute further inquiries into the matter. The magistrate granted the application, and postponed the case to the 11th instant.

The three prisoners, it appears, have been concerned in several thefts that have been committed within the last four months in the neighbourhood of Bandora, Mahim, Woorlee, Matoonga, and Parel. A large portion of the stolen property has been already recovered by the exertions of the Detective Police, some of it having been pledged with Marwarees in different parts of the town.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thames, Capt. W. Anderson, sailed yesterday for London, with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London.—Dr. H. Compigne, Miss Spencer, Mr. Lindsay Neill, and Mr. J. J. Finch.
For Brindsi.—Mr. Llewhellin.
For Venice.—Mr. T. Weir.
For Aden.—Mr. Aird and Dr. E. Chastellier.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

The following is the weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1883-84	16,300,000
Remitted from 1st April to 1st Dec.	9,875,200
Balance to be remitted from 2nd Dec. 1883 to 31st March, 1884	6,424,800

BENGAL.

DOCTORS AND PATIENTS.—The indifference to the urgency of medical attendance, displayed by members of the medical profession in cases of accident or of sudden illness, is to the credit of their body not of frequent occurrence, but nevertheless is matter for sharp notice when it does occur. An instance has been brought to our notice, in which in a recent case of accident, the services of our well-known townsman, Dr. Ferris, were applied for, but that gentleman being unfortunately not at home, application was next made to the nearest practitioner, a gentleman residing in Chowringhee, who declined attendance without the guarantee of a fee. Assistance was then sought of Dr. Kenneth McLeod, residing in Park-street, who gave it with ready and kindhearted alacrity. There may be various reasons of professional etiquette involved in some declensions of medical aid, and such a circumstance as a simultaneous call of duty elsewhere; but a purely mercenary plea in cases of emergent sickness or dangerous accident, we hold to be an insufficient waiver of the obligations of humanity.—*Statesman.*

MADRAS.

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 24th to the 30th ultimo, 2 Europeans, 5 East Indians, 10 native Christian, 294 Hindus, and 46 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 357 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 273. The deaths are thus classified: 35 from small-pox, 2 from measles, 54 from fever, 39 from dysentery, 15 from diarrhoea, 25 from cholera, and 187 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 46·7 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 36·1 per 1,000 per annum.

THE BREMNER CASE.—There are five separate charges against Alfred Bremner, a partner in the late firm of Messrs. Bremner, Mansfield and Co., merchants, viz., criminal breach of trust by a merchant; dishonest misappropriation and cheating; fraud in respect of moneys entrusted to him as security for the faithful performance of duties by servants empoyed by the said firm; and the other for obtaining money under false pretences. Mr. Champion is engaged by the prosecutor, Sreenevasseoloo Moodelly, in the first charge to be enquired into by Mr. Scharlieb. Mr. R. Grant appeared for the defence this morning and asked for an adjournment till next Tuesday, as he expected a reply to an appeal to Government by that date. The appeal is in respect of some money found on the prisoner when arrested, and which had been confiscated by the authorities, leaving the prisoner without the means of engaging counsel.—*Madras Mail.*

THE RABBITS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

A GENTLEMAN who has recently made the tour of the rabbit country in the south-western portion of New South Wales reports that the new law for the destruction of these animals is being administered rigorously, and meets with general approval at the hands of the runholders, and is likely in time to have the effect desired. The rabbits now extend over an enormous tract of country, the area reported as infested being estimated at many millions of acres. The rabbits are numerous in the country 120 miles north of Wilcannia, having been introduced into that locality over a dozen years ago by a person who imported two boxes of wild rabbits for sporting purposes from Morgan, South Australia. They have also been found 40 miles south of Cobar township, and they have been seen recently near Enabalong, on the Lachlan River. From thence to Mount Morara, to the northward, the rabbits are not numerous, but they are scattered pretty generally over the country. Going from Willandra, southerly to the confluence of the rivers Lachlan and Murray, and thence westerly to the South Australian border, they are in some places very numerous, and they have been traced upwards along the South Australian border as far as the south boundary of Coroona station, on the Barrier Ranges. On the Murray frontage from Balranald to Wentworth they are very plentiful; and again from the confluence of the Murray and Lachlan, upwards to the boundary of the Murray Downs station, they are found in large numbers. On the last named station, they mustered in great force until the owner, Mr. Officer, took measures for their extermination, but so energetic has he been in the matter that the numbers have been considerably reduced, and it is now said to be difficult to find a burrow on the river. Travelling eastward from the Murray Downs, between the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers, right into the Albury district, rabbits have been found. As a proof of the success of the new law so far, it may be stated that the returns show a larger number of rabbits destroyed since May last than during the whole of the two years immediately preceding that date. With regard to the mode of destruction, there appears to be no doubt that the system of using dogs to drive the rabbits into their burrows, and then suffocating the rodents with bi-sulphide of carbon, is thoroughly effective. The bonus system, under which a certain sum is paid for every scalp, is a very good one for the trappers, some of whom have earned as much as £8 or £10 a week a man, but it is a very unsatisfactory plan for the landowner, and it must always be so. If the extermination is to be complete, a given portion of land must be thoroughly cleared of the rabbits before it is left, and this is just what the trapper paid by the scalp will not do. Working without any supervision he of course goes to that part of the run where the rabbits are the thickest, and when he has effected a reduction in the numbers, he shifts his quarters to another place. In this way the rabbits remaining on the area first dealt with have every opportunity of multiplying to their original numbers before they are again the subject of attack. As a matter of fact, under the bonus system, the pest has not been reduced and is not likely to be. Even under the better plan above described there is at present little actual decrease in the numbers of the rabbits; the most that can be said is that they are not increasing. In the course of a few months, however, the results of the system will become more apparent. As the grass becomes scarce the rabbits will not breed so quickly, and with the return of cold or wet weather, they will remain more continuously in their burrows, and this is all that is necessary to secure their extermination. The only stations, however, on which in the meantime there is any appreciable diminution of the numbers of the rabbits are Murray Downs, Moorara, Morna, Canally, Meilman, Waldara, and perhaps a few others, where unusual energy and perseverance have been brought to bear.—*Melbourne Age.*

THE ADVENTURES OF A WAR CORRESPONDENT.

WHEN Mark Twain in fear and trembling was contemplating his maiden lecture, a friendly San Francisco editor advised him to take the largest house in town, and charge a dollar a ticket. He took the audacious advice, advertised the "doors to be open at seven, the trouble to begin at eight," and brought down the house. Mr. Phillip Robinson, who gave a lecture on Monday night, was more modest. He made his maiden effort in remote Bayswater, and, like his American brother, very successfully. The adventures of a war correspondent must always be interesting, and Mr. Robinson told his escapes by flood and field with much force and judicious humour. Perhaps the best bit in the lecture was his description of Colonel Black's ride from the British camp on the Buffalo River to the field of Isandula, with a devoted band of nineteen officers, Mr. Robinson being the only civilian in the party. They started with the intention of "seeing if there were any Zulus about," at dead of night; feeling their way through the gloom, stumbling here, groping there, finally to discover their destination by finding the dead bodies of the fallen soldiers under their horses' feet. There they stopped until daylight picking up regimental papers, relics of the dead, rings, watches, band instruments, colours, and such things. Break of day revealed the crests of the hills black with Zulus. The colonel, plucky but rash, wished to "go for them." Mr. Robinson thought wisely that "having seen that the Zulus were there," the best course was to return to camp with as much speed as possible. "What, make a bolt for it?" queried the gallant Black, and, like the famous captain of the Pinafore, he felt inclined to say "Never." "Let us go back by Fugitives' Drift," said Mr. Robinson. And this course they adopted. It was by this drift that the survivors of the massacre had fled, and hence the name. According to the lecturer's account it must indeed be a terrible road. But with the little party it was a desperate hope. The horses were compelled to jump from ledge to ledge down the precipitous slope, to drag themselves through horrible bunches of cactus, and over almost impossible difficulties. All went well with them until they reached a certain reedy swamp. Through this the animals refused to go, in spite of whip and spur. Suddenly a large band of Zulus appeared in pursuit and opened fire. The colonel gave the word to form in file, and such is English discipline, which seem to enter even into a horse's disposition, the beasts that were rearing and snorting with fear a moment ago, went through the swamp as if it had been hard ground. Each man had seventy rounds, and every man was for returning the fire of the enemy. "No," said the colonel, "dont' fire a charge; we shall want all we have got lower down." A few moments afterwards a buck sprang across their path, and, in spite of orders, every man, by true British instinct, fired a shot at him. Meanwhile, Lieutenant Bromhead, of Rorke's Drift fame, who had been watching them from a point above the British camp, had seen them disappear into what he supposed was the bowels of the earth. He gave them up for lost, but brought a large body of troops to the hill tops commanding the river to cover any man who might possibly escape. The little party got down to the river in safety, and got their horses and load across in safety, leaving the enemy behind. Thinking they had seen the last of the Zulus, two or three of them thought the occasion a good one for a bath. They were dressing a few minutes afterwards, laughing and talking when a row of black warriors appeared on the opposite bank and fired at them. Bromhead's force replied, and the bathers escaped unhurt, none of those adventurous spirits being in the end any the worse for their hazardous enterprise. Mr. Robinson's camel stories were amusing enough, and the account of some of his Afghan experiences vivid and well told. The life of a war correspondent is not a bed of roses. But when his work is done—for a time at any rate—he has endless stories to tell which lend themselves admirably to the "lecture," as any one who has heard Mr. Archibald Forbes knows well enough. A glass of water, a lantern, a suit of evening dress, and a ready tongue, are all the stock-in-trade required. The business is popular, and would doubtless be profitable. Mr. Robinson may have something to say to a wider public after his next campaign.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned special general meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C. I. E., presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Anundrao Narayen Vasudeo, Wilson Bell, G. Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, P. C. DeSouza, Grattan Geary, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhusroo Nowrojee Kabrajee, Kursondas Vallabdas, Kashinath Trimbak Telang, J. Macfarlane, Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. C Merewether, Mr. Mirza Husan Khan, Captain Henry Morland, Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Pherozesha Merwanjee Mehta, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, C. Agnew Turner, and Vandrawandas Purshottumdas.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee submitted to the Corporation the report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider the proposals of the Government to transfer the charge of primary education to the Municipality. He said that it had been proposed that the Municipality should, under the new scheme of local self-government, undertake primary education within the limits of Bombay. From the first report of the Committee, they must have seen that it was also proposed to take over five Anglo-vernacular schools, together with all the primary schools within Municipal limits and eight indigenous schools, Government providing such supervision as the Municipality might consider necessary. The Education Commission had, after a most searching inquiry into the educational wants of the different parts of the country, recommended that the means of affording primary education should be extended, and more funds should be provided by the State for that purpose. Mr. Nowrozjee hoped that the Corporation, in common with the public generally, would support this recommendation embodied in the report of the Education Commission, which stated that one mode of extending primary education was by means of sufficient grants-in-aid to indigenous schools. By careful supervision and judicious assistance in the shape of grants, the scope of primary education might be extended at a small cost, and without the necessity of opening fresh schools. The speaker proceeded to say that the draft of the scheme had been prepared by Professor Peterson, and after making some modifications the Committee had accepted it. A provision had been made for the appointment of a school board consisting of eight members, of whom not less than four should be members of the Corporation, and the remainder were to be elected from the outside public. Care would be taken to elect such men as took great interest and possessed much experience in regard to educational institutions. The duties of the board, as defined under the proposed scheme, would be to assume the direct general management of Government primary schools within Municipal limits, to make such provisions as they should think proper to extend the scope and usefulness of these schools, to administer aid to indigenous schools, and to exercise certain other functions, the details of which he need not trouble them with. The fourth head related to the rules for the proceedings of the school board, and here a provision had been made to remunerate the services of the members constituting the board. Each member would receive an honorarium of Rs. 15 for attendance at each meeting, and there were to be no less than two ordinary meetings every month. With these remarks Mr. Nowrozjee proposed "that with reference to resolution No. 658, Educational Department, dated 5th April last, on the subject of local self-government, the report of the Committee now before the meeting be approved and adopted; and that the Chairman be requested to forward a copy of the report for the consideration of Government."

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar seconded the proposition, remarking that for the present it would be better for the Corporation to confine their attention only to the primary and indigenous schools within Municipal limits.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, with reference to the Committee's proposal that four members of the school board should be selected from the public, said that he did not know whether outsiders could be vested with the control and management of Municipal funds.

The Pherozesha Mehta said that there would be no objection, if the Corporation chose to elect them.

Dr. Cowasjee replied that the proposal appeared, to him somewhat inconsistent.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee said it was provided in the report that if a member of the board were punished with imprisonment for any crime he should cease to be a member. In place of words to this effect he would propose as an amendment that a member punished in any way, whether it be with imprisonment, fine, or whipping (laughter), for any serious offence, should be held disqualified from serving as a member.

Mr. Nowrozjee, in his reply, pointed out that there was no inconsistency whatever in providing that four members of the board should consist of men of note and experience selected from the outside public.

Mr. Nowrozjee's proposition was then put and carried.

AMENDMENTS IN THE MUNICIPAL ACTS.

The Corporation then proceeded with the Committee's report on the amendments in the Municipal Acts, which are considered to be desirable in connection with the new local self-government scheme.

Mr. Nowrozjee, in submitting the above report, said the amendments related to the constitution and functions of the Corporation, the control and management of the Municipal funds, the powers of the Executive, and the sections regarding contracts. The present report did not include all the amendments that might be required to be made in the Municipal Acts. Another Committee had been appointed to make some general amendments, and their report would shortly be placed before the Corporation. In the report under consideration it was proposed to raise the number of the members of the Corporation from sixty-four to seventy-two, as there had been of late years a considerable increase in the population and in the number of rate-payers. It was proposed that of these seventy-two members, thirty-six should be elected by the rate-payers, twenty-four by the Bench of Justices, and franchises should be granted to the Fellows of the University and the Chamber of Commerce to elect two members each; the remaining eight were proposed to be nominated by Government, instead of sixteen as heretofore. The reason of this reduction was that the Committee thought eight members would be quite sufficient to represent the interests of Government, as owners of considerable property in the city. With regard to the appointment of the Chairman of the Town Council, the Committee were of opinion that he should be elected by the Council itself, instead of being nominated by Government. Under the existing Act, the appointment of Chairman of the Corporation vested in that very body, and the time had come when Government might adopt the same rule with regard to the election of the Chairman of the Town Council. The Committee also recommended that all tenders for contracts for works and services, whether paid out of the ordinary revenue or from loans, involving an expenditure of Rs. 3,000 or upwards, should be submitted to the Town Council, in order to receive their previous sanction. If they referred to the Municipal record for 1879, page 140, they would find that on one occasion the then Municipal Commissioner declined to submit all the tenders that had been received by him; he only selected one of them and submitted it to the Town Council, leaving them no alternative but to accept or reject that particular tender only. The Commissioner had stated on that occasion that he had taken counsel's opinion on the point, which was that according to the provisions of the Act, as it stood, it was within his power to submit to the Council any particular tender he liked. Mr. Nowrozjee said he did not think it was the intention of the Legislature to prevent the Town Council from examining all the tenders received in a certain case and accept the one that they thought most favourable. Mr. Nowrozjee then proposed "that the Chairman be requested to address Government in accordance with the terms of the Committee's recommendation, and ask that the draft section submitted with the report may be forwarded to the Legislative Department for inclusion in the amending Municipal Bill; that as the draft now submitted only includes such portion of the amended Bill as provides specially for the constitution and functions of the Corporation, the control and management of the Municipal funds, the powers of the Executive, and the sections relating to contracts, Government be solicited to favour the Corporation with copies of the complete amending Bill, as soon as it is read and introduced into the Legislative Council."

Mr. Pherozesha M. Mehta seconded the proposition.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar thought the time had come when the Corporation might take some part in the executive management of Municipal affairs. What he would propose was that there should be standing Committees of the Town Council, entrusted with the supervision of one or more of the departments of the Municipality. He made this proposal because the work of the Town Council had been increasing from day to day, and it was likely to increase much more as the sphere of their duties was widened under the new scheme of local self-government. They all knew that the Town Council was unable to get through their present work without much delay, and therefore they might fairly expect a deadlock when the work was considerably enhanced. The work of the Municipal Commissioner would also increase in proportion, and it would then be impossible for him to attend minutely to the working of every department. The Permanent Committees would, under these circumstances, be a valuable aid to the Commissioner in the executive management of Municipal affairs. The speaker proposed the appointment of four Committees, engineering, sanitary, finance, and law. Mr. Javerilal proposed the following amendment:—"That the following section be inserted in place of section 23 of the draft amendments of the Municipal Acts now before the meeting:—'The said Town Council shall have power to appoint Sub-committees of their body, and to delegate to such Sub-committees all or any of the powers vested in the said Council under the provisions of this or any other Act. Four such Sub-committees shall be standing Committees, and shall be appointed by the Council at their first meeting in April each year; and all vacancies occurring in such Sub-committees shall be filled up by the Council within seven days of the occurrence thereof. Such standing Sub-committees shall be called the Works Committee, the Sanitary Committee, the Finance Committee, and the Law Committee, and shall consist of three or more members each. Each such Sub-committee shall be charged with the duty of seeing that the department or branch of administration with which it is concerned is being carried on in conformity with the terms of the Municipal Act for the time being in force or of any other Act. Each member of such Standing Committee who actually attends a meeting thereof from the beginning to the end of the same shall be entitled to receive a fee of Rs. 15 out of the Municipal Funds for each such attendance; provided always that if more than one meeting of such Committee be held in one week no more than Rs. 15 shall be paid to each member of the Committee for all his attendances thereat during such week. The Municipal Commissioner shall be *ex-officio* member of all such Sub-committees, and the Secretary to the Council shall act as the secretary to such Committees. The Town Council shall also have power to make rules for the regulation of their proceedings and of the proceedings of all the Sub-commttees, provided that such rules shall be of no force and validity unless and until they havereceived the sanction of Government.'"

Dr. Cowasjee seconded the amendment, observing that he fully agreed with what had fallen from Mr. Javerilal.

Col. Merewether here proposed that the draft amendments be considered one after another in their order.

Mr. Mehta objected to this course, saying it would unnecessarily lengthen the proceedings of the Corporation. He also added that the Committee, in generally recommending their report for adoption, did not intend to bind them to every detail contained in the draft amendments.

After some discussion, Mr. Javerilal withdrew his amendment, and Col. Merewether's proposition that the amendments be considered *seriatim* was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS.

The Christmas number of the *Figaro* will be a most sumptuous production. It contains full-page illustrations by Meissonier, Yvot, Audriolli, Ulysse Butin, Riou, and Eugéne Chaperon. In addition to these are five coloured plates. M. de Neuville and M. Detaille each contribute a sketch entitled "En Vedetté." "A Blowy Day on the Paris Quays," by Jean Beraud, is admirable. The *tour de force* of the number is a delicate double-page coloured illustration called "L'Invitation au Patinege."

Mr. Du Maurier's full-page illustration, which we announced some weeks ago, is done with much humour. The rain is pouring down, the English family which we have seen so often, in number thirteen, is trudging along a Paris street, paterfamilias leading the way and the faithful Chang well in the foreground. Mr. D. Ridgway Knight, another English artist, also contributes a full-page illustration. The number also contains a musical autograph presented to the *Figaro* ("Pour le *Figaro*, qui m'avait demandé un autographe") by M. Charles Gounod—"Canon á 4 voix égales." The cover is designed by M. Giacomelli. The proprietors of the *Pictorial World* propose to issue this Christmas production as their winter number. The English edition will contain a short stroy by Mr. Wilkie Collins.

Mr. Alma Tadema has finished a painting of a girl in a blue robe placing a votive gift of onions in a little shrine let into the marble of a wall in a by-street of Rome. Round the corner of the house to which the shrine is fixed the spectator looks up a main street, with a gay shop full of wares under a coloured awning. A young man, robed in white, dances as he plays the double flute.

The Christmas number of *Truth* will be entitled "Barnum in Britishland," and will contain an account of his experiences in search of a successor to "Jumbo," with details of his many interviews. The whole will be profusely illustrated by Mr. F. Carruthers Gould. In addition to the text illustrations, there will be five full-paged cartoons, specially printed in lithography, on plate paper. The number will be published on the 29th of the present month.

The Christmas number of the *Graphic*, of which we have received an early copy, is all that a Christmas number should be. Mr. Besant has written a pleasant story, and Mr. Anstey gives us a "Toy Tragedy," which, in spite of its title, is full of humorous touches. Mr. Caldecott contributes a delightful series of thirteen sketches, showing how Diana Wood was wedded, and Mr. J. C. Dollman illustrates some of the humours of Christmas tide. In connection with the development of colour printing, it may be interesting to know that the present edition reaches 560,000, and that, owing to the number of colours, which necessitates a fresh impression for every tint, the sheets represent a total number of 19,600,000 impressions. The number will be published simultaneously in England and America on the 3rd of December.

THE REVISION OF QUAKERISM.

There has just been issued to the members of the Society of Friends, and will in about a month be offered to the public, a revised edition of the Quaker rules. The new version is entitled "Book of Christian Discipline of the Society of Friends," and it is a revised version of the work first issued a century ago under the authority of the Yearly Meeting. Three other editions intervene between the original one and that now issued. The volume is a large octavo, of nearly 400 pages. The first part—that of "Christian Doctrine"—is short, chiefly consisting of extracts from the journal of George Fox, and from the Yearly Meetings' Minutes. The second part treats of "Christian Practice," and the third part, "On Church Government," details the order of the meetings of the Quakers, of the officials in the Society of Friends, of the mode of transfer of members, and other internal regulations. The changes that are made in the new volume are many, chiefly, however, in the second and third parts. Some are rendered needful by the alteration of laws since the last edition was issued, such as the repeal of compulsory Church rates, some by changes of opinion in the Society, as that (now omitted) which discountenanced music and some by the desire of the body to include later advices than those that had previously appeared. So far as the matter consists—and it does so largely—of "Christian doctrine counsel," it is undesirable to glance even at the changes here, slight as they are. As one of the changes that mark the alteration in thought in the Society during the last three decades, it may be stated that while "foolish and wicked pastimes" are denounced, and while "balls, gaming-places, horse-races, and play-houses" are still so deemed, there is now added advice as to the "duty of taking needful recreation," without which neither physical nor mental faculties "can be preserved in a healthy condition." The counsel against the use of music is removed, though that against musical entertainments, and especially those "musical exhibitions in which an attempt is made to combine religion with a certain amount of amusement" is retained. The testimony against "ecclesiastical demands" is varied, but a minute expresses continued belief that the "union of the Church with the State derives no support from the New Testament." To the prolonged testimony against war is added an extract from an expression of the Society [illegible] years ago against "military centres." The "Queries"—questions to be answered by meetings to their superior meetings—are lessened in number and modernized, the greatly-simplified form of marriage regulations is summarized, and a large amount of space is occupied with the statement of the rules in regard to removals, appeals, arbitration, and other internal arrangements of the Society. The changes that are recorded are chiefly those that have taken place in the last score of years, but they are now placed in the official code of law of the denomination, and they emphasize the fact that there has in that period a growth of liberality in the Society of Friends. There is shown in the "Book of Christian Discipline" an advancement alike in the views of the body towards rational amusements, towards the modernization of the mode of their work as a Church among those beyond their borders, and in the manner they have looked upon civil government and public office and work.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

The decision in the case of Miller *v.* Joy, which has furnished interesting if not exactly edifying reading during the past three or four days, is one more example of the peculiar way in which a British jury is apt to perform its functions when it is called upon to deal with an action for breach of promise of marriage. In the present instance we have no hesitation in saying that the issue of the trial is such as no reasonable person could have expected. It would be interesting and instructive to know the precise train of reasoning which induced the jury to come to the decision they have recorded. To most people it will seem altogether unjustifiable. That the plaintiff is an extremely foolish old gentleman, and that the lady is a person whom it would be difficult to characterize without offence, are the two circumstances in the case which are tolerably clear. As to the main question of fact which had to be decided, that also can be simply stated. Was there an unconditional promise to marry on the part of the defendant, or was this ardent wooer's pledge conditional on everything being "satisfactory" about the lady's antecedents? Some such condition was certainly hinted at by the gentleman, though not, perhaps, in such explicit terms as might have been desirable. It does appear to us, from the evidence, that the jury might legitimately have considered that the condition, if not very clearly expressed, was pretty well understood on both sides; and if so, of course there would have been no breach of promise, because there was no promise. But even if this view be not taken, it is difficult to see why the Bournemouth builder was mulcted in the heavy sum of £2,350 which the court awarded to Mrs. Miller. In the instructions of the judge the common-sense position was clearly stated. Heavy damages, said Baron Pollock, would be misplaced unless it could be really shown that the defendant's feelings had been heartlessly outraged. No one, however, can suppose that anything of the sort has happened to the middle-aged and experienced lady who has come so victoriously out of this legal contest. She may have endured some disappointment, as is natural for one who has lost a good opportunity of settling into a comfortable and respectable position; but it is not to be supposed that she has suffered severely either in mind or reputation by her jilting at the hands of her elderly admirer. It might have been reasonable to allow her some compensation; but the sum that has been granted her must strike everybody as out of all proportion to the justice of the case.

It would be a pity if this specimen of the way in which the law is administered should revive the agitation for abolishing the remedy given by an action for breach of promise of marriage, or even for seriously modifying it in the direction suggested by the present Solicitor-General four years ago. It is unsatisfactory, no doubt, that such miscarriages or misapplications of justice should so frequently occur in these cases; but the complaint should rather be against the operation which is given to the law by injudicious jurymen than against the law itself. At any rate, it is not easy to see how it can be changed without making it possible for many persons to suffer serious hardship and loss without the possibility of remedy. Nor have any of the arguments urged against it in support of Sir Farrar Herschell's resolution in 1879, and on other occasions, convinced us that the law is useless or inefficient. There can be no question that a woman who allows herself to be engaged for perhaps the best years of her life, and then suddenly finds herself thrown over for a younger, a more attractive, or a richer rival, suffers grievous wrong of a material nature. We say nothing to the injury to her feelings; it may be that the judgment of a court of law and the grant of a sum of money can do little to supply a remedy. But she has in many cases sustained an actual pecuniary and material loss. She has been deprived of the career to which she naturally and properly looked, and, what is more, she may have been deprived of the chance of entering upon that career in any other home. She may have refused numerous offers of marriage during the term of her engagement; and when it is broken off she may find that her chances of marrying satisfactorily are pretty well over, and that she will have to pass her life not merely in loneliness or dependence, but in poverty. Surely it is fair that in such a case the party who breaks the contract should be called upon to make some compensation to the party who alone has to suffer. Nor is the stock argument worth much that the action for breach of promise of marriage does no good in really hard cases, because a woman of delicacy and refinement would shrink from appearing in a court of justice to urge her claim. All women are not necessarily either too refined or too delicate to shrink from publicity in order to obtain their rights; and it is hardly fair that women who do not care on cannot afford to suffer in silence should be compelled to give them up. No one is obliged to go into court; and many women will, and do, allow themselves to be jilted without seeking redress in this way; but it is none the less advisable that the remedy should be open to them if they care to take it. But many women cannot allow these considerations to prevail with them. The ruin of their matrimonial prospects is as much an actual injury to them as the complete failure of a young man's hopes in professional or mercantile life. Besides, it must not be forgotten that the existence of the action for breach of promise of marriage acts as a protection to women in countless cases which never go into court. A man—even one who has behaved badly to a woman—often has his own notions of delicacy too, and would shrink from the public exposure of conduct which is mean and shabby. In such circumstances a note from a solicitor or a hint from some friends of the young lady will sometimes be enough to secure for her the compensation which a court would have awarded without any of the publicity and unpleasantness of an action. Once abolish the legal remedy and such reparation as this would not often be made. For these reasons we should regret to see the action for breach of promise done away with. Such cases as this of Miller *v.* Joy are no argument for abolition. They make it desirable, indeed, that juries should interpret the law more intelligently, and even suggest the consideration whether juries are necessary in such cases at all and whether the decision might not be left to the judge: a change, indeed, which would probably obviate some of the worst disadvantages of the system.—*St. James's Gazette.*

GERMAN SOCIALISTS IN LONDON.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

Herr Hoffprediger Stocker, Court Chaplain at Berlin, was to have delivered a second lecture at the Memorial Hall on Nov. 15, the subject announced being "Christian," but his intention was frustrated by his oppenents. Herr Stocker has two opponents—viz, the Socialists and the Jews, and he has evidently too much trusted his personal power and eloquence to check them. The previous afternoon he had only to deal with the Socialists, who complained of the early hour which prevented them from appearing in larger numbers. The late hour of last night's lecture, which was announced for half-past seven o'clock, suited them better, and the consequence was that half-an-hour before the time an immense crowd was waiting before the building. The Jewish element was numerously represented, and apparently about as many Englishmen as Germans were present, who came out of curiosity. A German journalist added to the excitement of the crowd by offering for sale an abstract of a German lecture called the "Judenhetze." When the door was opened two policemen had to go through the very difficult task of moderating the forward pressure, which they did by carefully challenging the tickets of admission, and only partially opening the door. Within a few minutes the largest room in the building was crammed, while many ticket-holders had to remain outside. On ascending the platform, along with the members of the committee who had made the arrangements for his lectures, Herr Stöcker was received with hissing, shouting and whistling. Cheers for the Lord Mayor were proposed, but not given, and amid a most uproarious scene a member of the Socialist party took a red cloth from under his coat and fastened it on his stick, apparently with the intention of using it as the standard of revolution. Some of those near him, however, restrained him. Some persons of respectable appearance behaved very badly, and the policemen were frequently obliged to interfere. Herr Taubenspeck, a leading member of the Socialist "City Club" of 42, Sun-street, E.C., eventually rose and went to the platform. He declared that the meeting should be closed unless Herr Stöcker would behave with less cowardice and allow a discussion to take place after the lecture. They required a guarantee, because they did not believe a single word, and as a guarantee they demanded that a second president should be selected. The speaker was frequently interrupted by the cheers of his friends. Herr Foldmann, who was to have been the chairman, declared that the meeting was closed, and he, Herr Stöcker, and the other gentlemen on the platform withdrew into the committee-room, while the greatest uproar in the hall continued to prevail. Several Socialists and Jews vainly tried to speak. At length, while the room was still full, and there being no indication of an intention to depart, the superintendent addressed the still excited crowd from the chair just before vacated, his words being translated to the audience, and being as follows:—"I am requested to announce that Mr. Stöcker has left the hall (great cheering, waning of hats, and stamping of feet), and that no meeting will take place to-night. I am sure now, gentlemen," he added, in persuasive tones, "that you will leave the hall in a quiet and orderly manner." Mr. Foster succeeded in calming the raging multitude, who gradually left, though a few persons lingered as long as they could. There was some singing of the "Marseillaise," and other songs were introduced; but the hall was soon cleared.

MR. WILLIAM MORRIS ON ART AND SOCIALISM.

Significant of the changed spirit which has come over Oxford in recent years was the meeting held on Wednesday night in the hall of University College to hear a paper from the author of "The Earthly Paradise" on "Art under a Plutocracy." Significant, too, of the depth of the impression which recent revelations of London misery have produced was the profound interest which a motley gathering of University authorities showed in the problems of human suffering and the plans for its amelioration, as stated with eloquent pathos by the man who, from being "the idle singer of an empty day," has become the foremost advocate of the Democratic Federation. It is not for nothing, one would think, that heads of colleges, undergraduates, professors, and lecturers could jostle one another for places to hear a lecture on Socialism in the hall of a college where every day a grace is read, which prays that God may grant "Ecclesiæ Regnæ Reginoque nostro pacem et concordiam." "I want to take counsel with you," were Mr. Morris's first words, "how art may best be made a solace to the working classes. True it is that in the last fifty years there has been almost a new Renaissance but yet, under all their satisfaction, there lies now in the minds of many thinking people almost a justified despair as to the future of the arts." Art includes all our external surroundings—even our dealings with the earth—and how, asked the lecturer, have we dealt with this art? Why, in the best times intellectual art and decorative art were closely connected: "the artist was a workman still, the workman still an artist." But now a system which encourages individualism is spoiling many good workmen, and, by condemning our best artists to isolation, robs them of tradition, and consequently of a sympathetic audience. In the public to-day there is little knowledge of art, or love of it, beyond vague prepossessions which are a mere phantasm of the old tradition; and everything now made by man's hand is absolutely ugly unless made beautiful by conscious effort. Whereas formerly inborn in every man was the instinct of beauty, we are now destroying "the golden twilight of St. Mark's, the sculptured cliffs of the French cathedrals, and the quaint loveliness of our own ministers," and even an innocent beastlike pleasure in the daily life of man is impossible. "Civilization owes us some recompense for this loss of romance, which hangs like a cloud over our meadows," cried Mr. Morris, and he had his audience with him. "We demand some waste or mountain sacred as a memory of man's under struggles in an earlier day; the right for peaceful citizens to wander at their pleasure so that they harm neither garden nor cornfield." But not a whit of this recompense shall we find under the present system of society. What has this system done for us? It has made London "a mere mass of squalor, embroidered with patches of pompous and vulgar hideousness;" it has laid whole countis under a crust of unutterable grime. Oxford itself, which should have been left as a precious jewel by us, the trustees of posterity, has been treated as a stone in the highway. Wherever a tree falls a worse is planted in its place. The wells of art are poisoned at their springs. "I am," continued the lecturer, "what people call a Socialist. That 'the devil take the hindmost theory' is the final perfection of political economy, the very evolution which has produced the theory forbids me to believe. Competition between man and man is bestial. Association is human." Making this the text of the remainder of his lecture, Mr. Morris traced the growth of that unhappiness of life which is the canker of art, and analyzed the keen interest in work, with which he hoped to change mechanical toil into variety, hope of creation, the self-respect born of the conscientousness of usefulness and the sensuous pleasure which goes with all deftuse of the faculties.

When was there this happiness in the world? asked Mr. Morris. In the Middle Ages, when there was no mill of the competitive market; for the trade guilds, though rigid enough, produced no division of labour within their pale. Every apprentice became a master of all his trade. The unit of labour then was an intelligent man; commerce was then felt to be made for man, and not man for commerce. Then, however, came the workshop system, in which the unit of manufacture was a group of men, and this in turn has been succeeded by the idea of commerce as an end in itself by the doctrine that the essential aim of manufacture is making a profit. This last deadening superstition it was that he had come to attack—to attack, too, the orthodox economist's ideal of a bourgeois world, made up of big bourgeois and little bourgeois—in which all men were to be equal before the ballot-box, save only so far as man, like everything else, could be bought,—and in which peace of mind would come to all under the blessed rule of *sauve qui peut.* But this, he urged, was a fond ideal; nor were we even approaching to that. "Even those who take refuge behind averages have to own that there is a chink in the armour of their self-satisfaction. The bourgeois or Radical programme has a skeleton in its cupboard. It is failing fast. Is, then, its failure due to the unthrift of the victims? "Such thrift is itself degradation to a man whose very nature is to desire mirth and cheerfulness. And yet it is an orderly failure. There are no signs of the anarchy. 'What,' cried the lecturer, "what are the tokens of war? Orderly regiments, clean cannon; How neat are the storehouses of murder; the very commands of destruction are given with a quiet precision. The prim surface of society is the mask held before the unworthy death of worthy man." What, then, could wrench away the mask? Association of the proletariate. Against the victims are arrayed solidarity of interest; a stubborn bourgeoise, and, "trade unions which have become conservative and obstructive bodies worked by middle-class politicans for party purposes." Yet there is hope in the proletariate: or if, added Mr. Morris, no hope then despair. "I stand before you as a member of a Socialistic propaganda, bent on combating this despair of destructive Socialism by the hope of reconstruction. I appeal to some of you to renounce your class pretensions, to show none of that dread of impracticability which marks the university—for art is long, and life is short, and we must do something before we die. But if we wait for prefection of associaion, we shall die be fore we do anything. There is one great weapon against selfishness, and that is union. Organized brotherhood will break the spell of anarchical plutocracy." "One man has an idea," concluded Mr. Morris, "and you say he is mad. Two men have the idea and they are fools. One thousand have it, and you hear of a new religion. Ten thousand, and society trembles. One hundred thousand, and there is war. A million, and there is peace upon earth."

It was hard for the Warden of Keble to do more in proposing a vote of thanks than to express a belief of all men in England, Mr. Morris was capable of constructing an earthly paradise; but Mr. Ruskin, whose appearance was the signal for immense enthusiasm, speaking of the lecturer as "the great conceiver and doer the man at once a poet an artist, and a workman and his old and dear friend" said that he agreed with him in "imploring the young men who were being educated here, and their wives, to seek, in true unity and love for one another, the best direction for the great forces which, like an evil aurora, were lighting the world and thus to bring about the peace which passeth all understanding."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A WIFE SOLD FOR A QUART OF BEER.

Before Mr. Justice Denman, at the Liverpool Assizes on Nov. 14, Betsy Wardle was charge with marrying George Chisnal at Eccleston bigamously, her former husband being alive. The case was a peculiar one. It was stated by the woman that as her first husband had sold her for a quart of beer she thought she was at liberty to marry again.

His Lordship: That is not what she stated before the magistrate. She said then that he was idle and would not work. When she left him she took the child with her, and he said if she would let him have the child he would not trouble her any further. He added that he would sell her for a quart of beer.

Prisoner: Please your worship, he did so. (Laughter.)

His Lordship: Is there anybody here who knows that?—Yes, my lord; Alice Roseby and Margaret Brown.

His Lordship: Call Margaret Brown.

Margaret Brown thereupon stepped into the box and was cross-examined by his lordship. She said she was present at the second marriage. She knew the first husband Wardle was alive; she was told that he had sold her for a quart of beer.

His Lordship: You believed it would be binding?—Yes, sir.

His Lordship: And you thought it right she should marry again?—She wished me to give her away, and I did so. (Laughter.)

His Lordship: You helped her to comm it bigamy. Take care you do not do it again or you will get yourself into trouble.

Alice Roseby was next called, and said she saw Wardle drink one glass of the quart.

His Lordship: Who was the bargain made with?—With George Chisnal.

His Lordship: I am not sure that you are not guilty of bigamy, or of being an accessory before the fact. You must not do this sort of thing again. People have no right to sell their wives for a quart of beer or anything else. (Laughter.)

George Chisnal, the second husband, apparently just out of his teens, was the next witness called.

His Lordship: How did you come to marry this woman?—Witness (in the Lancashire vernacular): Hoo did a what? (Laughter.) Question repeated:—Abowt her. (Laughter.)

His Lordship: You are not fool enough to suppose you can buy another man's wife?—Oi. (Laughter.)

His Lordship: How much did you give for her?—Sixpence. (Great laughter.)

His Lordship: You are as guilty as she is. You are an accessory before the fact to her committing bigamy. You have committed bigamy yourself. Everybody has committed bigamy in this case. (Laughter.) Godown.

The witness left the box with alacrity, but was immediately recalled by his lordship, who asked him how long he had lived with the prisoner.

Witness: Going on for three years.

His Lordship: Do you want to take her back again?—Awl keep her if you loike. (Laughter.)

His Lordship: You need not keep her if you do not want. She is Wardle's wife.

Mr. Swift, addressing his lordship, said all he wished to say on behalf of this unfortunate woman was this—that she seemed to have met with a bad husband in the first place, and an ignorant man in the second. He could only venture to hope that his lordship would not think it a case in which she ought to be punished—at least, not severely.

His lordship directed that Wardle should be called, and this was done without eliciting any answer.

His Lordship (addressing the prisoner): It is absolutely necessary that I should pass some punishment upon you in order that people may understand that men have no more right to sell their wives than they have to sell other people's wives, or to sell other people's horses or cows, or anything of the kind. You cannot make that a legal transaction. So many of you seem to be ignorant of that that it is necessary I should give you some punishment in order that you may understand it. It is not necessary that it should be long, but you must be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for one week.

SCOTTISH REGIMENTAL COLOURS.

The Duke of Cambridge, on Nov. 14, handed over seventeen stands of colours formerly carried by Scottish regiments to St. Giles's Cathedral Board, Edinburgh, with a view to their being preserved in that ancient edifice. His Royal Highness, who was the guest of Major-General McDonald, commanding the forces in North Britain, arrived in the morning from London for the purpose, but the ceremony did not take place until half past three o'clock. The colours, which had been sent to the armoury at the Castle, were taken in charge by colour parties from the regiments to which they severally belonged, and were accompanied, through streets crowded with spectators, by a guard of honour of the 2nd battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, to the Signet Library close by the cathedral, where they were inspected by his Royal Highness. From the Signet Library the colour parties marched to the cathedral, and were received at the entrance (in front of which a large detachment of the Royal Scots Greys was stationed) by four of her Majesty's chaplains, and the members of the Cathedral Board, who preceded them to the transept. The Duke of Cambridge and suite entered the royal pew by the private entrance. The ceremony took the form of a religious service, at which representatives were present of the Corporation, the Court of Session, the University of Edinburgh, and other public bodies, together with a large number of officers, and of the general public, including many ladies. In the course of the service his Royal Highness and suite were conducted from the royal pew to the transept, where the colour parties were drawn up in lines on the north and south.

His Royal Highness said, in presenting the colours, that if he were permitted to say a few words it would be to express his great gratification and delight in performing the ceremony, and to acknowledge the high honour done to the Army of which he was the head. No place could be found more suited for such noble emblems of the past, and, though he was one of those who trusted that war might be infrequent, still he feared the time had not yet come when they could say it would not be again; and should it so occur he hoped the British troops—whether from the northern parts of the kingdom, by the distinguished regiments he saw there represented, or other portions of her Majesty's Army—would perform their duty as they had done in former days, and would remember that the emblems that had been handed to these regiments in the name of her Majesty had been carried by the troops of this country to honour and glory. He hoped they would remind them of the great duties they were called upon to perform. He was glad to be able to add that her Majesty entirely and cordially approved of and delighted in the ceremony, and in the place chosen for the colours, and he had her authority for stating on this occasion that she trusted that the honour which had been earned by the regiments which had borne those colours so nobly in former years, would be recalled to future generations in a similar and equally honourable way.

Dr. Lees said that he accepted the colours, and assured his Royal Highness that they would be carefully preserved, and would receive from all those in trust of the building great honour and reverence.

While the National Anthem was being sung the Duke and party retired to the royal pew, and Dr. Lees afterwards addressed the assembly. The associations that gathered round these faded banners, he said, were of the tenderest and the most touching kind. They were such as to cause the heart to swell and the tear to come to the eye. The old flag had for the British soldier a meaning so deep and powerful that it was impossible to put into words. It was but a piece of silk, often faded and tattered and rent with shot; but it was a symbol, and symbols were the most sacred things upon earth. It meant for the soldier his Queen and country, and all the loyalty, honour, freedom, and heroism they demanded of him. Therefore it was that men would follow the colours down into the dreadful pit, and would be willing to die twice over for them rather than let them be taken by the enemy; and in the hour of defeat, like the heroes of Isandula, they would fall pierced through with wounds, but with these precious symbols, still untarnished wrapped round their breasts; and they could not help especially remembering that these were colours of their Scotch regiments. Scotland was a poor country compared with the great neighbour with whom it was happily united, but it possessed a distinct national life of its own which all true Scotsmen would not willingly let die. They were proud of their Scottish regiments. They felt that they of the whole army belonged to themselves, and the regiments, too, as they swept on to the battle with the cry of "Scotland for ever," felt, he believed, that they specially belonged to Scotland. Might the sight of those banners inspire every soldier who looked on them, whether Highland or Lowland, with the earnest desire to hand down the name they bore without a blemish!

After prayer, an anthem, and the benediction, the proceedings terminated the bearers of the flags placing them on stands round the basis of the transept pillars.

The regiments represented (in some cases by more than one set of colours) include the Royal Scots Fusiliers, King's Own Borderers, 26th Cameronians, Highland Light Infantry, Ross-shire Buffs, 79th Cameron Highlanders, the 82nd Regiment, Sutherland Highlanders, Perthshire Light Infantry, Argyleshire Highlanders, Gordon Highlanders, 99th Lanarkshire, the Reay Fencibles, and the Breadalbane Fencibles. Some of the colours are in a decayed and fragmentary condition, being little more than a few shreds of silk adhering to the pole, but the majority are in a fair state of preservation, and others look almost as if they were new.

A SILVER KING'S DAUGHTER.

Lord Granville's letter to the *Gaulois* correspondent who wanted to interview his lordship is an epistolary gem. Interviewing is, I think, in the Old World, a mistake. It cannot be done here in the free, unreserved American style. In the United States one man is as good as another, all high functions go by election, the world and his wife rush ahead, and eels are everywhere used to being skinned. When a young lady has been deceived, and wreaks vengeance on the deceiver, all the reporters in the city call on him and her to receive statements from them and question and cross-question them to get at, if not the real truth, something that will excite all categories of newspaper readers.

I was shown a few days ago, in a back issue of a San Francisco paper, a very droll "interview" with the only daughter of a Silver King, who had been jilted by the son of an illustrious American General of wide-world fame. In California there would be nothing extraordinary in it; but in Europe it would be outrageous. The young lady, according to the San Francisco paper, received the reporter alone, and then called in her mother to fix the date on which she gave the inconstant lover "a pair of gig horses, that cost $15,000 each, with which he made off" in quitting the country. One of the questions put to her was, "Had you any very pronounced sentiment of amativeness in the earliest stage of the courtship?" "No: ambition was stronger than love. There's nobody so rich as I shall be on this side of the Rocky Mountains, and I made up my mind that since the eldest sön of the Prince of Wales is two young to marry, I would at least aim at the son of a first man in the United States." "When you were engaged, did a softer sentiment prevail?" "Yes. I admit that I felt in heaven when I danced or went out to ride with him in the gig." "Did he show appreciation of the feelings you expressed?" "Sometimes he did, and gazed at me so fondly." "You were quite unprepared, I suppose, for the wheel-about and the march off?" "No; not quite. I was warned by a friend that he called me behind my back a freckled, red-headed Biddy, and said that he could never take me, without blushing for my want of refinement, round the Courts of Europe." "What did you do when you heard this?" "I taxed him with it." "An what did he do?" "He said he was not sorry that I heard it, for that I had no manners, and ought to go to post myself up, to some convent in France, where the daughters of nobility were educated." "And then?" "I cried, from pure vexation." "What happened next?" "He put his arm round my waist and kissed me." "And what did you do?" "I told him to let me alone, and go back to his Kings and Queens in Europe." "And what did he say?" "He said he would, because they were real good company. We then made up." "Are you still ambitious?" "Yes, very. Love flies out of the window, position remains. I'm tired of California, and of hearing people say they remember father a whiskey slinger. If a Lord don't come from England to court me, I'll go to England to court a Lord, and to become a titled lady."

Imagine the daughter of a Baring or a Rothschild appearing in a dialogue of this kind! I should not see in it any harm, but nearly every one else would be shocked. In conclusion, I have to announce the engagement of the Silver King's heiress to an English nobleman of aristocratic connections. He is not yet middle-aged, and has served with social and military distinction in a crack regiment. His title is ancient. The bride elect was not, I am assured, done justice to by the son of the illustrious American when he criticised her behind her back. She is "a Biddy," in the sense that she is Irish-looking. But what did Moore write about the daughters of Erin? And was there ever more grace, beauty, and wit united in any other woman than in Lady Blessington?—*Truth's Paris Correspondent.*

A MILLIONAIRE IN PRISON.

At Albany State Prison on November 3 a telegram was received, signed Ulrich, Vanseller and Ulrich, and addressed to "Baron Robert Herman, Albany Penitentiary:" "Received cablegram informing us that you have fallen heir to the estates of Baron Bernstein, valued at 2,000,000 dols. Particulars when your sentence expires." The prisoner for whom the despatch was intended was busy at the time pegging shoes. He is short and stout, has light hair, blue eyes, and pleasant face, and is a German. For uttering worthless cheques in September, 1882, he was sentenced to the penitentiary for years. The Baron Bernstein, to whose title and estates he has succeeded, was his uncle; and the prisoner has a wife and children at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where he was born. His career, as revealed by himself, is very romantic. He was graduated from Heidelberg University at the age twenty-four, as a surgeon, in which profession he gained reputation. Coming to the United States in 1861 he enlisted in the Army of the Union, and served professionally with success and honour throughout the war. At the close of the Rebellion he was attached to the staff of Bellevue Hospital, New York, for some years. He says he never drank a glass of liquor in his life, nor used tobacco, but the passion for gambling caused his ruin. Some years ago he fell heir to 65,000 dols. He went to Germany and secured his legacy, and returning to this country lost it all in a few months at faro. He speaks seven languages with fluency. He has been a *New York Herald* correspondent from China, a court interpreter in San Francisco, and a successful politician in Chicago, where he served a term as coroner. Owing to the penalties awaiting him on the expiration of his sentence for various forgeries, he wishes to deny that he is the person for whom the above despatch is intended; but the Penitentiary officials know that his real name is Bernstein, and that he is the man.

STRANGE CASE OF SHOOTING IN PALL MALL.

A young man, named Peter Johnson, describeda a clerk, of No. 13 Luard-street, Caledonian-road, was charged at Marlborough-street Police-court on Nov. 13, before Mr. Newton, with discharging a revolver in a public place—namely, Pall Mall—to the common danger of the passengers, and further with unlawfully wounding Mr. Hwfa Williams, of No. 30, Great Cumberland-street, by shooting him in the leg. The American Consul was in attendence. The prisoner, on being placed at the bar, said his name was Moriarty. Daniel Ryder, a crossing-sweepr of Corby Street, Victoria Park, said that about half-past five the previous evening he was on a crossing in Pall Mall when he heard the report of a firearm. He left his broom and ran to the Senior United Service Club, and there found the prisoner sitting on a doorstep with a revolver in his hand, upon which he went over and told a constable who was on point duty, and the constable took the prisoner into custody. In answer to the prisoner, the witness said the constable took the revolver and cartridges from him, and that the prisoner did not hand them to the constable. Police Constable Benjamin Everett, 16 C R, said that while directing the traffic in Waterloo place he heard the report of a firearm from the direction of the Senior United Service Club, and a gentleman passing made a complaint of having been struck by something. The last witness called him across, and he found the prisoner sitting on the steps of the club and smiling. On telling him to stand up he did so, and on asking for the revolver he had just fired the prisoner made no reply, but put his hands behind him and took from his coat-pocket a revolver (produced). He (witness) took the revolver from the prisoner's hand, upon which the prisoner said, "Here it is; it's only a toy; and mind, it is loaded in three or four chambers." On the way to the station the prisoner said, "I was only just practising and getting my hand in." At the station, on asking the prisoner whether he had anything more about him, he said, "Yes," and took from his pocket a box containing forty-five ball-cartridges. Three chambers of the six were loaded with ball-cartridge, and in two other chambers discharged cartridges were found. The prisoner gave his name as Peter Johnson, of Luard-street, Pentonville. The prisoner now said his name was Moriarty. The constable said the person who spoke to him, who gave the name of Williams, attended the police-station, and then a charge was preferred against the prisoner for unlawfully wounding. Mr. Williams was not in attendence, the ball not having been extracted from his leg. The prisoner, after being examined by Dr. Kemp at the King-street Station, was sent to the workhouse. It is supposed that the prisoner's mind has become affected through excessive drinking, and that he had no intention of willfully injuring any one.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A WILL.

EXTRAORDINARY REVELATIONS.

In the Court of Queen's Bench on Nov. 16, before Mr. Justice Manisty and a special jury, the case of Priestman v. Thomas and others was opened. This was an action of a remarkable character, the plaintiff claiming that there should be a revocation of the probate which had been granted of an alleged will; that probate should be granted to him of the true will; and that a compromise of a suit in the Probate Court should be declared void, upon the ground that it had been obtained by fraud.

The plaintiff, in his statement of claim, set out that his name was Henry Whalley Priestman, and that he was the natural son of Mr. James Whalley, late of Leominster; and that the defendants, Charles Thomas and Edward Gunnell, were persons to whom probate of the supposed will of the deceased had been granted; and that the other defendants, John James, Margaret Ellen, Jane Elizabeth, and Mary Frances Whalley, were the only next of kin of the deceased. He further alleged that the deceased made his will in April, 1881, when, after giving a few pecuniary legacies, he gave the whole of his residuary, real and personal estate to the plaintiff. The deceased died on May 7, 1881, and left behind him about 60,000*l.* worth of personal property. For some time previous to his death he lodged with Charles Thomas, a railway porter, at Leominster, who was a stranger in blood to him. After the death the defendants Charles Thomas and Edward Gunnell produced a document, which was in these terms:—"This is the last will and testament of one James Whalley, of 128, South-street, Leominster, in the county of Hereford, gentleman. First, I give, devise, and bequeath unto Henry Whalley Priestman, of 27, Bateman-street, Derby, clerk, 15,000*l.* (sterling), which is a portion of my estate. Secondly, I give, devise, and bequeath to my friend Charles Thomas, of 128, South-street, Leominster, the remainder of my estate, of which I may be possessed or entitled to at the time of my decease, all according to the nature thereof, and effects of every description whatsoever, real and personal. I direct that all my debts and funeral expenses are paid as soon as conveniently may be after my decease. And I do hereby appoint the aforesaid Charles Thomas and Henry Whalley Priestman and Edward Gunnell, wine merchant, Leominster, to be the executors of this my will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills. And I give and bequeath unto the aforesaid Edward Gunnell 100*l.* for his time and trouble as one of the executors." On the 31st May, 1881, probate was granted of this document to Charles Thomas and Edward Gunnell, but soon afterwards the plaintiff commenced an action in the Probate Court asking for the revocation of this probate. When it came on for trial the following compromise was agreed to:—"The will of the 1st March, 1881, to be proved, and probate to be taken by all the executors. 1. All costs as between solicitor and client of all parties to be taxed if not agreed, and debts paid out of the estate. 2. 17,000*l.* to be paid to the defendant Thomas. 3. The residue to be paid to the plaintiff and W. H. Priestman to be divided between, as agreed by them. 4. Agreed that the share of the minor be held in trust for her. 5. These terms to be made a rule of court. 6. Any question as to the construction of or carrying out these terms to be settled by Sir Henry James, Sir H. Giffard, Mr. C. Russell, or whom they may appoint. Decision final." The plaintiff continued by saying that down to this time he believed the alleged will to be genuine, but he had since ascertained that it was not, but had been fraudulently prepared and set up by the defendant Charles Thomas under these circumstances. On March 21, 1881, James Whalley, being very ill in bed, requested Charles Thomas to write a letter for him, which he did in pencil, and James Whalley signed it in ink, and added the date to the signature. Subsequently the defendant, Chas. Thomas, and Thomas Nash fraudulently erased or caused to be erased, the whole of the said pencilled letter, leaving only the signature and the date, and Nash, at the instigation, and under the direction of Chas. Thomas, wrote in ink above the signature and date, the words of the pretended will, and added the words of the attestation. That Chas. Thomas then induced Thomash Nash and Edward Rees to sign their respective names as attesting witnesses; and, further, that Chas. Thomas fraudulently suppressed the real will of James Whalley.

The defendants denied most of the allegations of the plaintiff, and asserted that the will of the deceased was proved by two of the executors only, in pursuance of an agreement with the plaintiff, that the will was performed in accordance with the instructions of the deceased, that it was read over to him at the time and previous to the execution of it, and that he signed it in the presence of the witnesses. It was added that the plaintiff had moved for a new trial of the suit in the Probate Court upon the same grounds as were now alleged and the motion was dismissed with costs.

Mr. Chas. Russell, Q. C., Mr. Webster, Q. C., and Mr. E. Widdington Byrne (of the Chancery Bar), were for the plaintiff. Sir H. Giffard, Mr. E. Clarke, Q. C., and Mr. Anderson, for the defendants Gunnell and Thomas; and the Attorney General, and Mr. S. Hall (of the Chancery Bar) for the other defendants.

Mr. Chas. Russell, in opening the case for the plaintiff, said that he had to lay before his lordship and the jury the fraud which the plaintiff alleged; a fraud of a very extraordinary character, which was perpetrated under circumstances which were almost unique, and in a way which showed great ingenuity. The two persons who really contested the plaintiff's case were Thomas and Gunnell, and the other defendants were nephews and nieces of the deceased. This gentleman was 60 years old at his death, and upon that event taking place the document was produced which purported to be his will. The document, however, which the plaintiff contended was the true will, was showed to him by the testator upon the plaintiff's last visit to him, and it had often been referred to by the testator as his final disposition of his property for the benefit of his illegitimate sons. The learned counsel continued his address by stating that the deceased was formerly in the iron trade in the neighbourhood of Manchester, that he had speculated in stocks, and amassed a considerable sum of money. He was never married, but had five or six illegitimate children, although he did not show much interest in any of them but the plaintiff and his sister Emma. He had made two wills before 1881, in one of which he bequeathed 10,000*l.* each to his two brothers John and Thomas, and the bulk to the plaintiff; but having ascertained that his brothers were dead he made another will bequeathing nearly all his property to the plaintiff. This will he showed to the plaintiff as late as April, 1881, and this was the will of which the plaintiff asked for probate. The letter upon which the supposed will which had received probate was written was a pencilled letter, which Thomas had written to the plaintiff at the request of the deceased, but which never reached the plaintiff. The plaintiff's father reproached the plaintiff with not having attended to this, and was assured by him that he had never received it. The pencil writing had been rubbed out with bread or india-rubber, but not perfectly, and under a magnifying glass some portions of the pencil writing was still visible. The learned counsel further said that the plaintiff until his father's death never knew precisely the relationship there was between them, and had always been in the habit of addressing him in the character of an adopted son. One of the attesting witnesses to the supposed will was a person named Rees, and he would prove positively that the testator never executed the supposed will at all, and that it was a forgery. It would also be clearly shown that at the date of the supposed will, which gave the bulk of the property to a stranger, the deceased was full of an intention of benefiting the plaintiff's sons in a pecuniary way, and talked of transferring into his name some 10,000*l.* or 20,000*l.* stock, and also of putting him into business.

The learned counsel had not concludedhis address when the Court rose.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 6th December, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·869
Temperature of the Air	73·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63·1
Dew Point	56·6
Relative humidity of Air	·559
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·2
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)	65·3
General Direction of Wind*	NE, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, NNE, E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	372

* From midnight.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Diseases of Women.—Medical science in all ages has been directed to alleviate the many maladies incident to females, but Professor Holloway, by diligent study and attentive observation, was induced to believe that nature had provided a remedy for those special diseases. He has, after vast research, succeeded in compounding his celebrated Pills and Ointment, which embody the principle naturally designed for the relief and cure of disorders peculiar to women of all ages and constitutions, whether residing in warm or cold climates. They have repeatedly corrected disordered functions which have defied the usual drugs prescribed for such cases; and still more satisfactory is it, that the malady is relieved completely and permanently.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 7.

ACCORDING to the Bank of England's returns just published, the reserve of notes show a decrease of £500,000, and Bullion of £200,000. The Bills Discounted—£19,500,000 are also—£300,000 lower. The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities, which last week stood at 43 per cent., has fallen to 42 per cent. Money continues in improved demand. Three months' Indian bills are, however, discountable in the open market at ¾ per cent., and four months' at ⅝ per cent. below the bank's rate. Three per cent. Consols have declined ⅛, say to 100¼, but the other leading securities are unaltered.

In the General Produce markets Seeds and Wheat remain unchanged.

The Manchester market is quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet. Surats firm: arrivals quiet. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales Surats. Middling Uplands on the spot are quoted at 5⅞d.—a fall of ⅛d. per lb. There is no change in other quotations. In New York prices are without any alteration. The figures to date are given below:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total receipts up to Wednesday	2,587,000	2,588,000	2,407,000
Thursday's receipts	35,000	28,000	41,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,622,000	2,616,000	2,448,000

EXCHANGE.—Business has been quiet here, and rates have undergone no change. Demand bank bills 1s. 7 17-32d.; three months' credits 1s. 7¾d. to 1s. 7 25-32d. Calcutta is unaltered: Telegraphic there is still quoted at 1s. 7½d., and six months' credits 1s. 7 31-32d. The rise in the price of Bar Silver to 50 13-16d. per oz. has had no effect in supporting rates here, owing to the absence of private paper offering. Specie shipments to the extent of £50,000 in silver and £30,000 in gold for Bombay are just advised. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 17-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 15-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7¾d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7¾d. to 1s. 7 25-32d.
Francs, 3 months' sight	Fcs. 2·08

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady, and there are buyers of 4 per cents. at Rs. 98 15-16; 4½ per cents. Rs. 102⅞.

SHARES.—Some Mofussils have changed hands at Rs. 425. Albert and Volkart Press shares have given way to Rs. 1,220 and Rs. 840 respectively. In Mill companies there is also less doing. Sales are reported of Albert Edwards at Rs. 620; Alliances at Rs. 945; Bombay Uniteds at Rs. 1,080; Coorlas at Rs. 845; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 530; Empress at Rs. 880; Hindostans at Rs. 1,045; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,255; Khandeish at Rs. 940; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,405; Nationals at Rs. 1,000; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,035; and Orientals at Rs. 725. Bombay and Burmah Tradings have fallen to Rs. 5,150 for the original and Rs. 1,040 for the second issue.

COTTON.—There is an easy feeling in the market consequent on the quiet nature of home advices, and dealers have been induced to make a slight concession in prices, which has resulted in a few transactions in New Julgaum for March delivery at Rs. 180 per candy.

		Per candy.
Oomrawuttee	F.G.	Rs. 174
Do.	Good	,, 169
Do.	F.G.F.	,, 161
Dhollera	F.G.	,, 173
Do.	Good	,, 168
Do.	F.G.F.	,, 160
Western	Good	,, 158
Do.	F.G.F.	,, 149
Dharwar Saw-ginned	F.G.F.	,, 164
Compta		,, 142
New Machine-ginned Broach	Good	,, 211-212 March.
Do. Oomrawuttee	Good	,, 180-1-2 Mar.
Do. Dhollera	Good	,, 179 April.
Do. Bengal	Good	,, 149
Do. do	F.G.	,, 153

LINSEED continues quiet, with a small business doing in ready lots at Rs. 5-13 per cwt.

RAPESEED steady; prices unchanged. Guzerat Rs. 8-2 to Rs. 8-4 per cwt; Cawnpore Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-10; Brown Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-6.

WHEAT is dull. Only retail transactions are taking place at our quotations. White Pessie No. 1 Rs. 31 per candy; Yellow Rs. 25 to Rs. 25¼; Luskari Rs. 23 to Rs. 23¾; Catha Rs. 20½ to Rs. 21.

FREIGHTS.—Market dull. Wheat to Liverpool *via* Canal can be done at 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d.; Cotton 18s. 9d.; forward shipment about the latter part of the month 21s. 3d. and 23s. 9d. respectively. London 20s. to 21s. 3d. measurement. Antwerp 22s. 6d. Havre 27s. 6d. forward. Trieste and Venice Rs. 17-8.

PIECE-GOODS are quiet, and the business being transacted in the bazaar is of a retail nature.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do	130
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	85

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
Akbar Cotton	150	5,00	2,85	Rs. 125	1,160
Akola Press Co	85	50	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	50	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	[illegible]	1,10	Rs. 100	1,220
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 30	385
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	570
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 65	595
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	62
Bombay Cotton Press	200	500	500		1,300
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	80	1,350
Dhollera P. & G. Co	500	300	all	30	205
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,450
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350	2,70
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	625
Manmar Manfg. Co	600	250	250	Rs. 15	340
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	425
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 25	220
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	100	660
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	570
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,250
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	50
Holkart's Press Co	450	00		65	840

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer City of Venice, 2,091 tons, Captain H. Moffat, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bhownugar, 108 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day Bhownugar, with a general cargo and 55 deck passengers.

THE barque Choice, 394 tons, Captain P. S. Larsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of 7,264 bags sugar.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain H. E. Brown, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Sir John Sinclar Bart, Colonel Champain, and 63 deck.

THE steamer Eastborne, 1,509 tons, Captain J. Watson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (25th Nov.), with a cargo of 25,028 bags sugar, 400 packages molases 47 packages pepper, and 4 packages senna leaves; and 41 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackentosh and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, 674 tons Captain J. M. Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Mackinnon, and three children, Colonel Twedie, Mr. W. G. Mackenzie, two natives, Mr. Shaik Ally and friend, and 76 deck; and 34 horses.

THE steamer Othello, 1,971 tons, Captain T. M. Irvine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, (23rd Oct.), with the following cargo:—336 packages papers, 2 cases clocks, 2 cases varnish, 265 kegs nails, 3,030 boxes candles, 7 cases lamps, 181 packages marbles, 19 cases cologne, 99 packages colors and paints, 30 cases salamoniac, 125 cases slate pencil, 28 packages spelters, 7 packages piece-goods, 41 kegs bolts and nuts, 23 packages screw, 10 cases toys, 1,250 barrels alum, 70 bales straw boards, 23 cases cards, 58 packages wire, 51 cases gin, 12 packages ironwares, 10 cases soap, 66 cases cheese, 6 cases piano, 2,000 packages steel, 10 packages starch, 247 boxe window glass, 1,466 plates iron, 17,670 bars and 1,060 bundles iron, and some packages merchendise. The vessel is consigned to Finlay Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Othello (s)	Irvine	Hull, Oct. 23.
	Eastborne (s)	Watson	Mauritius, Nov. 25.
	Arabia (s)	Simpson	Bussorah, Nov. 23.
	K. of St. Patrick (s)	......	Liverpool.
	Choice	Larsen	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Thames (s)	Anderson	London, &c.
	City of Venice	Moffat	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearences yesterday:—

Steamer Pachumba, Brown, to Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Bhownugur, Nacoda, to Bhownagur.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Oriental, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Bhundara, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Caspadia, to London.
Steamer Othello, to Hull.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 7.

FROM GLASGOW.

Australia s—40 cases acids, Hajee Oomer Hajee Adom; 20 cases cornflour, B. and A. Hormusjee; 200 kegs red lead, Ruttonjee Veerjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydall Hall s—18 cases soap &c., Abdoolally Shaik Adom.
Australia s—75 cases yellow metal sheets and 52 cases copper sheets, Wallace and Co; 25 cases yellow metal braziers, Lyon and Co.
Clan Drummond s—25 cases yellow metal sheets, Ralli Brothers; 8 casks white paint, Ebramjee Essoobjee; 3 packages earthenwares, Khimjee Tharoo.
City of Carthage s—5 casks carbolic powder, Currumjee Essmaljee.

FROM LONDON.

Hydaspes s—50 drums linseed oil, Ebramjee Essoobjee; 12 packages hams, bacon, cheese and provisions, &c., Dinshaw Shapoorjee; 100 drums linseed oil, Esmalljee Ebramjee Kurwa; 57 cases whiskey, H. M. Phipson.
Bedowin s—10 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
Ethiopia s—30 cases port, 25 cases sherry, 5 cases capsule and 25 cases pasto, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 20 casks pale ale, Bolton and Co.
Agra s—25 cases salt, Abdool Hoosein Goolam Hoosein.
Bokhara s—4 boxes gold bars (Rs. 240,000), The French Bank; 40 boxes gold coins and silver bars, (Rs. 125,390), The C. M. Bank; 6 boxes gold bars (Rs. 372,000), The N. Bank; 3 boxes gold bars (Rs. 188,300), The C. Bank.

FROM TRIESTE.

Venetia s—4 cases earthen and glasswares, Abdoo Hoosein Abdoolally.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)
For investigation of pauperism.

In person—Budlaji Ballooji vs. Kambbai and others—Bal krishna and B.

Summary suit.

359-83—In person—Roopchund Hukumchund and others vs W. Arthur Donohoe.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

53-83—Prescot and W.—A. Buchanan and others vs Gordhun Pitamber—Crawford and B—Part heard.
455-82—Tyabjee and D.—Futteh Alli Shaik Ahmed vs. Syed Abdool Rahiman bin Syed —M. M. Munshi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 4.

Jones, Lieut., R. E., on leave, from Kirkee.

DECEMBER 5.

Coles, Lieut., R. E., on leave, from Kirkee.

DECEMBER 7.

Compigne, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Sirdarpore.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 7.

Coles, Lieut., R. E., from leave, to Kirkee.

DECEMBER 7.

Rowlins, Lieut., 20th Punjaub Infantry to join, to Jullunder.
Hutchinson, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Hutchinson, Lieut., 23rd Bombay N. L. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Sorell, Captain, 1st Regt. H. C., from leave, to Aurungabad.
Cooke, Lieut., Col., 17th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Oldham, Surg. Major, on leave, to England.
Compigne, Surg. Major, on leave, to England.
Crimanin, Surg., on duty, to Aden.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 8.

The Regiment will parade under the Adjutant this day Saturday, the 8th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m. and all those met on the way will be supplied with tickets. Members defraying their own tram expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade.

There will be drill at the following places until further orders, viz:—At the Oval every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6-30 a.m. The parade on Wednesday will be under the Adjutant. At the P. and O. Dockyard every Monday and Thursday at 5 p.m. At Grant-road every Tuesday at 6-30 a.m. and at the Town Hall every Monday and Wednesday at 5 p.m. Drills at the J. J., E. G. Hospital and Catholic High School as usual. All members are requested to attend at the above places for Squad and company drill, so as to make a creditable appearance on Saturday's parade.

Vol. C. E. Phillimore having joined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to B. Company.

A special meeting of the council of the Bombay Vol. Rifle Association will be held at Head-quarters on Monday evening the 10th inst. at 5-30 p.m. every member of the council is particularly requested to attend.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. ⁂ "AGENTS WANTED."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty
the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.

Plain square Piano	Rs. 33 per month	or Rs.	750
Sympathetic square	,, 36 ,,	or ,,	825
Semi-grand, on three legs	,, 6 ,, ,,	or ,,	1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WINGROVE—November 28, at Brighton, Sussex, the wife of Arthur C. Wingrove, Esq., of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ANGUS—December 4, the wife of Robert Angus, Junr., of a son.
TERNAN—November 27, at Kurrachee, the wife of Capt. Ternan, Bo. S. C., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COCKIN—December 3, at Saugor, C. P., the wife of the Rev J. I. B. Cockin, Chaplain, of a daughter.
MILLER—November 24, at Indore, Central India, the wife of W. G. Miller, Foreman, P. W. Dept., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MITCHELL—PORTER—November 15, at Akyab, Thomas Candy Mitchell, Bengal Civil Service, to Alice Maud, daughter of the late Captain William Porter, Master Attendant at Akyab.
OGDEN—STOWELL—November 16, at Simla, William Ogden, Deputy Examiner, P. W. D., to Emily Mary, daughter of John Stowell, Registrar, Home Department.

DEATHS.

ALLUM—December 2, at Agra, Frances Hannah, daughter of Captain E. W. Allum, Ordnance Department.
ONRAET—November 29, at Morar, of croup, Antoinette Marie Josephine (Lou), child of Mr. and Mrs. H. Onraet, aged 5 years and 8 months.
PETTER—December 2, at Allahabad, George Charles Rock, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Petter, aged 9 months and 9 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1883.

WHEN about to go to press we are in receipt of the anxiously expected statement of the Viceroy concerning the Ilbert Bill. The speech, detailed consideration of which we must reserve, sets forth the grounds on which the Government has decided to persevere with the Bill and the nature of the modifications introduced into it in deference to the advice of a majority of the Local Governments, High Courts, etc. The proposals of the Government of India are that jurisdiction over European British subjects shall be entrusted to native district magistrates and sessions judges *ex officio*. They leave unchanged the present powers of Local Governments with respect to the appointment of justices of the peace, and they adopt the suggestion of Sir Charles Turner, Chief Justice of Madras, that a European British defendant could claim a change of venue when the interests of justice seemed to demand it by means of an application to the High Court for an order to change the venue. The accused, therefore, it is proposed, shall notify to the court trying him his desire to apply and reasons for application, and the Court shall thereupon adjourn for a reasonable time to enable the High Court to decide.

At this late hour we do not attempt to criticise the exposition of the Government policy, but confine ourselves to referring the reader to the calm and able speech which forms a valuable contribution to a controversy that has lasted too long. There are very few in India who will not sympathise with the Viceroy's hope that the Government declaration will not further embitter it.

WHEN they came to consider the methods for bringing indigenous agencies of education within the State system, the Commission had to deal with three important classes of native schools. There were the advanced Hindu and Muhammadan schools, with their Pandits and Maulavis, of a generally religious character; there were the ordinary elementary village schools, more or less democratic and open to all; and there were the technical bazaar schools, where the pupil was fitted out with a view solely to the petty trading of everyday village life. What position, then, they appear to have asked themselves, ought the State to assume with regard to all three? Remembering the State policy of strict religious neutrality, what broad attitude could best be taken up which would justify State interference at all? The answer was a cautious one, being, in so many words, a recommendation to the effect that every indigenous institution, high or low, should be afforded recognition and encouragement if it served any purpose of secular education whatever. This was merely a way of arriving at a basis from which to start. Once that had been secured, other questions followed in natural sequence. Of what character, apart from that of recognition and encouragement, should assistance be? What conditions of co-operation should the indigenous schools submit to? And, finally, through what particular channels should the aid to be distributed flow? These have all been answered at length in the Commission's Report, and, with certain concurrent considerations, we may proceed to briefly give the drift of their replies.

First of all, as to the character of the assistance: how are the indigenous schoolmasters to be best helped? "The best practical method," the Report says, "of encouraging indigenous education of a high order, desiring recognition, should be ascertained by the several departments in communication with Pandits, Maulavis, and others interested in the subject"; so that as regards the first kind of indigenous school the Commission do not offer their own opinion as to what they themselves would do for the object sought, but rely on a knowledge of their own requirements the Hindu and Muhammadan high-priests, who wish for affiliation to the State system, may be assumed to have. About the aid that should be afforded to the second and largest class of indigenous schools, the secular elementary, there seems at first to have been some difference of opinion. The daring suggestion was even put forward that the State should pay all the fees of those boys whose parents were too poor to contribute to the cost of their children's education; but inasmuch as it was clearly demonstrated such a plan would only involve a multitude of inquiries into the circumstances of the village populations, it was speedily abandoned in favour of what forms the most substantial recommendation of the Commission arising out of this part of their labours, and one of the most important if we consider the scope of the Commission's work as a whole. The recommendation is that the system of aid adopted "should be that which regulates the aid given mainly according to the results of examination." The improvement of the teaching power seemed to the Commission a matter of primary importance; it is recommended that special rules should be made to meet this case, and a desire is expressed to see the State holding out "special encouragement" to indigenous schoolmasters to undergo training and to bring their relatives and probable successors under regular training. The tangible assistance therefore to be given will, it is thus forecasted, take the shape of grants for the results of examination, and Normal schools for the training of indigenous school-masters; while in another part of the Report it is suggested, as an addendum, that special grants in certain cases should be made on account of pauper low-caste boys undergoing education in the indigenous schools.

It is not expected that the advantages which may be conferred by the State will be so conferred without accompanying stipulations. Recognizing the wisdom of a cautious and deliberate policy, however, these conditions are framed in accordance with such recognition; care is to be taken that improvement is not to be made a watchword for sweeping off the face of the existing system the distinctive methods and traditions out of which grew the popularity and vitality of both village and bazaar schools. Accordingly, at first there is to be, it is recommended, as little immediate interference with the *personnel* and *curriculum* of indigenous schools as possible, and in pursuance of this policy the standards of examination are to be so arranged as to suit the particular methods of each Province, while special grants are to be made use of as an agency for encouraging the gradual introduction of useful subjects of instruction. The executive to decide what changes best accord with the policy is to be the different Local Governments, who can decide best according to recognised local wants. But one main condition is that of submitting to inspection. Indigenous schools receiving aid, it is thought, should be inspected *in situ;* and as far as possible the examinations for grants-in-aid ought, it is also urged, to be *in situ* too. There exists in Bengal a system of central examination, and some members of the Commission thought that perhaps that system might wisely be extended. But when considerations regarding the likelihood of encouraging fraud under this system and of putting the students to unwarrantable expense; and when it was agreed that under it the schools could not be seen as they really are but only, as it were, by deputation; the majority of the Commission combined against solely central examination, and have recommended the more scrutinizing policy of inspection and examination *in situ*. Another condition upon which stress is laid by the Commission is an acceptance of the view that all classes of the community have a right to share in any education for which the State pays directly or indirectly. It struck some members of the Commission that when, as is contemplated, control of the indigenous aided schools should be handed over to local bodies, the depressed castes now striving with some success after emancipation would be trampled educationally under foot. And we thus find in the Report a recommendation that such aided indigenous schools, not registered as a special class, should be understood to be open to all castes and classes of the community, special aid, as has been mentioned above, being, if necessary, assignable on account of low-caste pupils. The local bodies referred to are further to be made the channel of distributing aid, but particular importance is attached by the Commission to the connection of primary educational agencies with the schemes of local self-government in process of evolution. The local board will best know what vernacular should be taught in the village school, as well as what subjects are practically useful. The local board, will, it is hoped, be subject to the pressure of public opinion that will lead it in the direction of popular sentiment. And the local board may be expected to give the indigenous schools especially fair play. The bodies will have the option of registering (upon application), or not registering, the indigenous school claiming affiliation to the State system. They will not decide the amount of aid, for that will depend on the efficiency of the school as reported by the inspector. And as a check upon them they are expected to receive as an ex-officio member of their body one of the local inspecting officers. If therefore the recommendations of the Commission were to pass into law as they stood, the secular indigenous native schools, or such as expressed themselves willing, would be incorporated into, or become rather ancillary to, the existing State system; they would be registered, supervised, and encouraged by municipal and local boards where these existed; they would come under a limited State system of grants-in-aid and payment-by-results; Normal schools for the training of indigenous school-masters would be erected; and examination and inspection by authority would alike, as far as possible, be held *in situ*. There is small doubt that if the scheme of the Commission were thus carried out, great impetus would be communicated to the lower strata of educational influences throughout the country; and this would be one of the best ways of helping what the Government has most of all at heart—primary education. To this branch of the Commission's labours accordingly we shall next have to turn our attention.

IT appears that there is some outbreak at Bikaneer which necessitates an armed force being sent there. The troops for this purpose will doubtless be taken from Nusseerabad, the nearest military station to Bikaneer. There is a regular route between the two stations, and the distance is 162 miles. Bikaneer is situated almost exactly midway between Bhawalpore on the north-west and Nusseerabad on the south-east, and is the largest town of the whole of the district. It has a population of some 50,000, and is surrounded by a wall. The whole of the Bikaneer district is more or less a desert except in the neighbourhood of the villages, and in those parts on the edges where water is brought in by irrigation. What the cause of the disturbance is we are at present unable to say; but the force under orders to move is probably a wing of a native infantry regiment, two or three guns, and perhaps two companies of European infantry, and possibly a few native cavalry. The territory of Bikaneer has often been afflicted with Thakurs who would not submit to the lawful authority of the Chief of the country. In 1868 they rose against the administration of the then ruler, Sirdar Singh, and the British Government had to step in and put things straight. Sirdar Singh died in 1872, and was succeeded by Dungar Singh. It is more than probable that the present disturbances are due to some refractory Thakurs. These Thakurs were formerly much more powerful than they are now, and held large numbers of villages. Now very few hold more than three or four. To quote the words of the *Gazetteer*, "although the political power of the Thakurs has greatly passed away, they retain much of their turbulent vigour, which is often expended in dacoity and cattle-lifting. Every one who has the means possesses a small fort which is surrounded by a rampart of sand, supported by twigs of the phoy shrub." It appears these Thakurs consider it bad form to plunder within the limits of their own State unless the Durbar has ill-treated or expatriated them. The town of Bikaneer is just 400 years old. The walls vary from 15 to 20 feet in height, and are some 3½ miles round. We hope shortly to be in possession of full details of the disturbance which has necessitated the movement of troops, the mere presence of whom, it is more than probable, will have the effect of calming the excitement which has arisen.

THE ILBERT BILL.

PROTEST OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

THE following protest has been despatched by telegraph to H. E. the Viceroy from the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik as Chairman of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association:—

"I am requested as Chairman of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association, as also by most of the leading members of the meeting of the citizens of Bombay held in the Town Hall in connection with the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill, to draw the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy-in-Council to the great uneasiness, deepening into alarm, at the persistent reiteration by the opponents of the Bill that the natives are rightly, and should be permanently, in a position of inferiority and disability in respect to a class of European residents, especially in Bengal, who claim to occupy a position of caste-supremacy hitherto repudiated by Parliaments and successive Administrations; that the House of Commons declared in the most solemn manner fifty years since that no native of India should be debarred from any office by reason of colour, creed, or caste, but that now it is expressly claimed that judicial offices held by natives shall be shorn of their full prerogatives in deference to the prejudices and conjured-up fears of a certain small minority of Europeans; that this pretension, if admitted, would be most grievous and discouraging, because from political motives all Her Majesty's native subjects are excluded from military commands and from responsible political offices. If the rule be laid down that they can never exercise the full powers of judicial offices, it is idle to hope that those few natives now admitted to the Civil Service of the Crown will ever be selected for posts the duties of which they can only perform in part; and thus all honourable official careers will be in effect closed against the native subjects of Her Majesty. The citizens of Bombay and the people of India place full reliance on the wisdom and statesmanship of His Excellency and the other members of the Government of India in all things, and trust that they will stand between them and the calamitous principles which the opponents of the Bill seek to enforce to their detriment. We express the general opinion of our countrymen in saying that they are quite willing to accept in good faith the modifications in the Bill in matters of detail. But while modifications of detail are possibly advisable, the question of principle under-lying the Bill is vital, and the Government of India, it is humbly but most urgently submitted, cannot, abandon it without creating widespread despondency, and even alarm among the whole native community. By safeguarding that principle which has been challenged with unheard-of violence and complete disregard of maxims of government which appeared to be beyond question, the Government of India will tranquillise the public mind and establish on the firmest basis the confidence of the loyal population of India and the firmness and impartiality of the Administration to whose care Her Most Gracious Majesty has confided it."

A RANDOM SHOT.

IT was Lord Beaconsfield who said that the unexpected always happens. At least he has now the credit of having said it, for no doubt, in some form or other, it was a truism in the days when the world was young. All the good things have been said long ago, but their echoes go on ringing through the ages, and as they strike on the ears of fresh generations, they always seem new. But I have no wish to indulge in speculations as to the origin of phrases. I was thinking of an event that occurred to me some years ago, and an account of which I forwarded at the time to the *Bombay Gazette*, if I remember right. If the story strikes any one as familiar, let him be patient, remembering how few new things, or stories, there are under the sun. It was one evening after a *tête à tête* dinner with our senior Major, who told me all dinner-time about a big row he had once had with some General, and how the question at issue was eventually referred to the Chief, and how he (our senior Major) had got a tremendous wigging over it, but that it was popularly supposed that the General had also got a wigging, only he kept it to himself, which, as our senior Major pointed out, was a one-sided arrangement, and not fair play. This story, which would doubtless have interested me, if I hadn't heard it several times before, lasted from shortly after soup was brought, until we had finished our curry and rice; and after we had settled down to coffee and cigars, our senior Major suddenly remembered that he had left out one of the very best parts of the whole story, and began again from the beginning, so that I should clearly understand how completely the General had been in the wrong from the first. But I could stand no more, and pleading a sudden headache, I left the room. It was a fine night in June, and a strong breeze was hurrying great white clouds across the moon, obscuring without concealing her. Walking along dreamily, smoking my cheroot, and wondering whether I too should one day tell interminable stories at mess of desperate paper fights with Generals or other dignitaries, I found myself on the outskirts of the Cantonment, and close by a deserted-looking bungalow. I knew the building well enough. It was the Masonic Hall, or as the natives always styled it, the Shaitan-Khana. It certainly had a forlorn and desolate look to-night, and the uncanny effect of the solitary deserted house was heightened by the uncertain light of the moon, as her beams occasionally struggled through the driving clouds. As I passed through the compound of the building, in order to get on to a road that would take me to my own bungalow, I thought I heard the sound of footsteps on the said road, and I paused to listen. Yes, there were decidedly voices to be heard, and I slipped behind a tree to see who was coming. The tree was one that had been struck by lightning or in some way blighted, and it was in admirable keeping with the whole scene. Hardly had I secreted myself, than I could make out that two natives, a tall one and a short one, were coming down the road, arm in arm. They were talking in English, and so loudly that I could not help thinking that they were a little uneasy at being in the proximity of the Shaitan-Khana after dark, and that they were trying to reassure themselves by the sound of their own voices. "Education," I heard the tall one say, "banishes fear from the mind, and renders a man free from the superstitions that assail the vulgar." "Yes," replied his short friend, casting an uneasy glance over his shoulder, "trepidation becomes a stranger to the breast in which is implanted the love of knowledge. None of our ignorant countrymen would venture past this place by night, while we—"

I don't know what came over me, but when the little man had got thus far in his speech he and his companion were just opposite the tree behind which I was concealed, and I suddenly gave utterance to a most terrific and diabolical yell. The effect was instantaneous and somewhat peculiar. The tall man, from whose mind education had banished fear, gave a startled yell that beat mine hollow in point of unearthliness, and attempted to fly; but the short fat man, to whose breast knowledge had rendered apprehension a stranger, clung to him with a desperate tenacity born of extreme terror. After a terrific struggle, in which the fear of an immediate irruption of Shaitans from the Shaitan-Khana was evidently uppermost in both their minds, the tall man by a supreme effort shook himself free from his friend, and set off down the road at a pace that was beautiful to witness. I never saw a man get over the ground in better style; and he never cast a glance behind to see what had become of his friend. As for the short fat man, he [illegible] and then tried to jump a large hedge that skirted the road. But the hedge was big, and the fat man was small, and so it came to pass that he jumped short, and fell into the middle of it, where he lay struggling and kicking. Feeling sorry for his predicament, I thought I would try and help him out, [illegible] another yell similar to that which had first startled the pair of friends. The effect was magical. Two or three convulsive efforts in the hedge, and the little man, leaving half his garments on the thorns, was free, and bounded across country like a two-year-old.

As I walked home I meditated once more on Lord Beaconsfield's saying about the unexpected always happening. I felt sorry for having given way to my impulse to startle two worthy people, and I wondered what account they would give of their adventures when they met next morning. When Tom the Barber came to shave me the morning after this little adventure, I saw at once by the solemn look on that worthy's face that he had something of importance to communicate, "What news, Tom?" said I, using the usual formula. "Master no heard?" asked Tom; and he then proceeded to tell me how two of the principal inhabitants of the town had been incautiously passing by the Shaitan-Khana at night (a thing Tom vowed he would not do for all the wealth of the Sirkar), when a dozen Shaitans of the largest size had set upon them, and beaten them severely. The two inhabitants aforesaid had made a desperate and gallant fight for it, Tom informed me, but were eventually overcome, and had escaped for their lives. The whole town was in an uproar, but, according to Tom, the general opinion was that if people went near the Shaitan-Khana at night it was only what they had to expect. Tom then proceeded to give me a few items of local news, principally relating to the enhanced price of bajree in the bazaar, and how some one had robbed the Colonel Sahib of fifty rupees the night before; and he then took his leave, to tell as many other Sahibs as possible the story of the Shaitans.

As for me, I went over to breakfast, and our senior Major was good enough to finish the story of his row with the General.

S.

SOMETHING ABOUT CHINA.

IN view of the attention concentrated on the relations between France and China, we have put together, though without much order or consecutiveness, a few prominent facts in the social constitution and character of the Celestial Empire and its inhabitants.

China Proper is oval in shape, is about 1,800 miles long, and is divided from Tartary by the Great Wall, 1,500 miles in length. Recent estimate puts the population at 250 millions odd, or nearly seven times that of France. The army system is two-fold, embracing permanent garrisons and regular Chinese troops, the former divided off into corps of banner men, distinguished by white, blue, red, and yellow standards, the latter in camps of from 20,000 to 100,000 men in each Province, and in time of peace acting as a constabulary. Modern authorities say the army strength is about 1,200,000 men, but that only a small portion is from time to time enrolled. A navy was only begun in 1877, when four gunboats were got from England, named the Alpha, the Beta, the Gamma, and the Delta; four other vessels, bearing the next four letters of the Greek alphabet, followed soon after; and now there are said to be about 70 gun-vessels, mostly for purposes of coast defence. The Treaty ports are twenty-two in number. The external trade is not in proportion to the size and population of the country, though that over the 20,000 imperial roads in the interior is vast; and a railway opened for a distance of forty miles in 1876 was bought up by the Chinese Government in the following year and promptly closed. Hongkong is under English dominion, is a military and naval station, and its English Governor receives £6,000 per annum.

The early history of China is very obscure, and until Ghengis Khan, the Mogul, took Pekin, is uninteresting as well. The Moguls, however, established their dynasty about the end of the 13th century, after the conquered Chinese Emperor, his ministers, mandarins, and court ladies, besides 100,000 followers, had drowned themselves by jumping into the sea. In 1644 the Chinese again drove out the Moguls, and were themselves subjugated by the Tartars, the last emperor having retired to a garden, where his empress hung herself with a silken thread, and where, having cut off the head of the princess, his daughter, with a scimitar, he hung himself from a tree in a secluded part of the garden. But the present dynasty is a remnant of a Tartar house.

Here are some social facts about China. There is no prejudice against a man's marrying beneath him. Filial duty is held, of all the virtues, in chiefest regard. The aristocracy live frugal and laborious lives. Taxes only fall on land. Gallantry, so called, and intrigue are unknown. The government is purely patriarchal, no man being put to death without the sign manual of the Emperor. There are mandarins of letters and mandarins of arms, there being eight orders of the former or superior sort; and it is to the mandarins of letters that the whole administration of the country is entrusted. As the Emperor is father of the Empire, so the mandarin is father of the city which he governs. The pay of a soldier—or what are called soldiers—is about two pence halfpenny and a measure of rice per day; but cavalrymen receive double allowance. What would seem revolting to a Turkish commander, the arrears of pay are made up every three months. Gunpowder is not much used; in 1621 the first three pieces of artillery were sent as a present to the Emperor; but since then two missionaries of the Jesuit fraternity have initiated the Chinese in the art of casting cannon. The Chinaman is only allowed one wife, but may have concubines *ad libitum* on paying a sum of money to the ladies' parents, and drawing up a formal engagement; and the concubines invariably address the wife as "mother." Two brothers cannot marry two sisters; while marriage of a man with any relative, however distant, is also forbidden. In China so far is filial piety carried that a son is a minor during life, and is liable for his father's debts, unless they were contracted at the gaming table. This law would find countenance among parents at home, where it is usually the other way. An accused person must be tried before at least five tribunals, and search is made for the character of prosecutor, defendant, and witnesses alike. Twenty strokes of the bastinado (the minimum inflicted) is regarded as mere paternal chastisement, and carries with it no disgrace. After the correction is over the bastinadoed person throws himself on his face, and inclines his body before the mandarin presiding, three times to the earth, and thanks the judge for the care he takes of his education. Homicide, even if accidental, is punished with death, execution taking place by two servants of the tribunal flinging a noose over the criminal's head and running off in opposite directions. Being out at night is very rare in any Chinese city; the gates are closed; watchmen stationed; and all is quiet till morning. Private quarrels are infrequent, as both parties, irrespective of the merits of the case, often get a sound drubbing from the mandarin. Pawnshops exist, and the most inviolable secrecy observed by their agents to the pledgers; but the interest is 30 per cent., and if an article is left a day beyond the proper term it is forfeited. There is said to be no State post-office system in China. The Customs is a police case, and, strange to say, these officers are described as the most polite officials in the world. This is not so well managed elsewhere, not even in France. The Chinese have a deadly terror of a neighbouring house overlooking their dwellings, and when such happens an implacable feud springs up between the occupants; we may remind the reader that the English law takes cognizance of similar cases. [illegible] seclusion; a lady is not seen before marriage even, but a go-between like the nurse in *Romeo* reports progress from time to time. It is a trying time when the bridegroom opens the doors of the chair containing the bride he is about to wed. If he is satisfied with his fate all is well; if not he slams-to the doors and sends her home, though in this case he has to pay good money. White is the colour for mourning in China. No invitation is supposed to be sincere, unless it has been renewed three times in writing. The Indian chit nuisance is bad enough; this is evidently three times as bad. Entertainments begin with tea and end with tea. [illegible] Twenty-four dishes per man is the minimum allowance; dancing is not practised, and gaming is forbidden by law. There are eight musical sounds in Chinese harmony, but it is said to be difficult to extract even the faintest resemblance to a tune by any combination of them.

THE NEW TONNAGE SCALE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the gentlemen who framed the new scale displayed such great sagacity in ferreting out the fact that 16 cwts. of wheat occupy only 30 cubic feet, instead of 40, how came it to pass that they omitted to direct their energies the opposite way—to prevent [illegible] an undue advantage over owners? The ton of linseed remaining 16 cwts., we must infer the authors of the new scale wish it to be supposed that 16 cwts. of linseed occupy 40 cubic feet. Is this really the case? Any practical man knows that 16 cwts. of linseed in bags will not occupy 30 cubic feet. [illegible] cargo of linseed is the worst a steamer can have from Bombay. Doubtless there are several other little inconsistencies in the new scale.

FAIR PLAY.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOC

TELEGRAMS.

THE ILBERT BILL.

THE VICEROY'S STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 7.

At the first meeting of the Viceregal Council to-day, after some formal business, the Viceroy made his first public declaration regarding the Ilbert Bill. The Council chamber was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present, also Sir James Fergusson.

The Viceroy said.—"I would now ask the members of this Legislative Council to remain for a short time while I make a statement upon the important subject of the Bill, which is now before this Council for the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code. The course which I am taking upon this occasion is no doubt not provided for by the rules of business of this Council, but it is not without precedent, and it cannot be doubted that it is advantageous upon a special occasion that the Viceroy should reserve to himself the right to make on behalf of Government a statement in this Council, although no question is before the Council in reference to a matter which is pending consideration. And I am the more justified, as it seems to me, in taking this somewhat unusual course, because I have observed that complaints have been made in many quarters of the silence of the Government upon this question during the last few months, and that it has been said that before this the Government should have given some explanation to the public of the steps which they had been taking in regard to this matter. I and, I am sure, all my colleagues greatly regret that it should have been thought by any one that the Government of India have in this respect acted with want of consideration for the feelings of the opponents of this measure, or with any want of courtesy towards those who have addressed representations to the Government upon the subject. I can truly say that nothing can be farther from our intention than any such want of courtesy or consideration; and I hope I may be pardoned for saying that those who know me would also know that nothing can be farther from me than a desire to treat those opposed to me with either want of courtesy or of consideration. The statement I am now about to make will show, as it seems to me, conclusively that this is the case in regard to the complaints of which I have just spoken, because that statement will establish clearly that the Government were not, until the last few days, in a position to make any public statement whatever of any part of their proceedings in regard to this matter. And even now what I have to say may be regarded as somewhat premature, and must in some respects be incomplete, because in the absence of two important members of the Executive Council who have not yet arrived in Calcutta, viz., H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, various matters connected with the measure itself, and the mode of procedure with regard to it, ought not to be determined by the Government. I am not even now in a position to say more than that these points remain for the consideration of the Executive Council. Nevertheless, under the circumstances to which I have reverted, I have thought it right not to delay to state to this Council at its first meeting here what has been the action of the Government in regard to this Bill since the conclusion of the sitting of the Legislative Council in this city last March, but as there is no question before the Council upon this occasion, and as therefore at present there is no opportunity for a discussion, I feel bound to abstain from anything like a controversy or argument, and to confine myself for the present, as much as possible, to a full statement of facts. It will be in the recollection of this Council that the last step which was taken with respect to this Bill on the 9th March last was to order that it should be referred in the usual manner to Local Governments for consideration and report. That reference was duly made, and in the course of time the opinions of the Local Governments began to come in. As they came in they were of course each of them carefully examined by the members of the Government. The last of the reports of the members of the Local Governments reached Simla on the 24th July, and after it arrived the Government lost no time in carefully and deliberately considering the course which they thought it right to pursue in regard to this measure; and this after a full and careful examination and consideration of the various opinions which have been offered upon it; and they were in a position to address the Secretary of State on the subject, after full deliberation, on the 10th August last. I do not think that any one will say, looking to the great importance of this question and the necessity of proceeding with all due deliberation in regard to it, say that any time was lost by the Government, after having received the last opinion on the 24th July, in communicating to the Secretary of State their views on the question in a despatch sent off from Simla on the 10th August following. In that despatch the Government of India, while expressing their opinion that the principles upon which the Bill is founded ought not to be abandoned, proposed certain modifications of the measure, calculated, as they hoped, to remove the objections which had been raised to some of its proposals upon grounds which did not bring forward any question of principle. Those modifications were as follows:—They proposed that the jurisdiction to be conferred by the Bill upon native magistrates over European British subjects should be confined to district magistrates and sessions judges *ex officio*. They proposed to leave unchanged the present powers of Local Governments with respect to the appointment of justices of the peace, and they also proposed to adopt a suggestion of Sir Charles Turner, Chief Justice of Madras, for amending section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. That section enacts that whenever it is made to appear that a fair and impartial inquiry cannot be had in any criminal court, or that some question of law of unusual difficulty is likely to arise, the High Court may transfer a case to another court or to itself. Sir Charles Turner suggested that the High Court should be authorised to make the transfer in any case in which it should be made to appear that it was expedient for the ends of justice, and that it would be desirable to supply what appeared to be a defect in the section by directing that in any case in which before the commencement of the hearing the Governmenment, the complainant, or the accused should notify to the court an intention to make an application for transfer, the court should adjourn the hearing for such reasonable time as might be required to enable an application to be made and an order obtained upon it. I stated in the debate on the 9th March last as my personal opinion that if the opponents of the Bill desired to appeal to the House of Commons I should be the last person to object to such a course. I entertain the same feeling still, and have made no concealment of it. It will be observed that the Secretary of State, in his reply, leaves a certain discretion to the Government of India as to the mode of proceeding with regard to this Bill within well defined limits. I am not yet in a position in consequence of the absence of two members of the Executive Council, to whom I have referred just now to say exactly when the next step with regard to this Bill will be taken. It is a subject which will be considered shortly by that Council The next step in the ordinary course of business will be the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee who will consider the Bill and any amendments which may be proposed in it, and due notice will of course be given to hon. members of this Council before any motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee is brought before them. The occasion is not, as I have said, one which admits of the introduction of any controversial matter, but I cannot conclude these few remarks without repeating that those who think that I or my colleagues have felt a cold indifference to the representations of those who are opposed to this Bill are entirely in error. The silence we have maintained till now has as I have shown been a necessary silence. Now that I have spoken, I earnestly trust that no word which has fallen from me will tend to add to the bitterness of the present controversy."

DACOITY IN BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 7.

Five Burmans have been convicted of dacoiting Yaythe tax collector last month. They were sentenced to transportation for life.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The Director of Agriculture states that crop prospects throughout the Province are good except in parts of the Arracan division and Bassein districts, where considerable damage has been done by excessive rain. Reaping has commenced. The cultivated area exceeds that of last year..

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE MALWA AND THE CLAN FORBES.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

The Court of Appeal have decided, after strict inquiry, that in the late collision between the P. and O. s. s. Malwa and the Clan Line s. s. Clan Forbes, the former vessel was entirely blameable.

THE ARMY OF GENERAL HICKS.

CAIRO, DEC. 6.

The recent news communicated by the Austrian Consul at Khartoum, with reference to General Hicks' army, is entirely unconfirmed.

The panic is subsiding at Khartoum, as the Mahdi is not advancing, as was at first supposed, upon that place.

THE LANDING OF THE MAILS AT BRINDISI.

ROME, DEC. 6.

The Italian Government have granted permission for the landing of the Indian homeward mails at Brindisi in future, after fumigation.

FIRE AT BRUSSELS.

BRUSSELS, DEC. 6.

The building of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies has been completely burnt down.

DISTURBANCES IN CANTON.

HONGKONG, DEC. 6.

A mob at Canton have destroyed the chapel belonging to the native Christians. The rioters were dispersed by the military.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

PORT SAID, DEC. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Khandalla, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

ADEN, DEC. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Eldorado, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 7.

Mail steamer Australia, from Suez, arrived.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight		1s. 7 7-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		80¼
4½ "		83
3 "	Consols for account	100¼
3½ "	Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ "	French Rentes	106¼
Bar Silver		50 15-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Dept. combined	£12,500,000, Dec. £500,000
Bills Discounted	£19,500,000, Dec. £300,000
Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined	£21,900,000, Dec. £200,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 42 per cent.

MR. JARDINE, Judicial Commissioner of Burma, and Dr. Forchhammer, Professor of Pali, have in the press a complete edition of the oldest law-book known in Burma. It consists of a bundle of palm-leaves scratched with a version of the laws of Manu. The author, one Buddhagosha, a jurist of the 15th century, records that he translated it from the Talain language. He adds that the text was originally arranged by a Talain King of Martaban named Wagaru, whose reign began in 1280 A. D. The language is Burmese, intermixed with a dialect resembling Pali, but not the same as Pali. The printing from the palm-leaves is completed; portions will be transliterated in the Roman character, and the whole translated into English. The editors will deal with philology and ancient law. It divides law into 18 titles, something like those of the Hindu Manu, and is believed to be a very ancient type of Hindu Law.

IT is now intimated that Major General His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, C. B., will not visit Bangalore during the camp of exercise, and that he has indefinitely postponed his visit to Madras.

THE Maharaja of Vizianagram is to lay the foundation-stone of the Madras Town Hall in the People's Park, on Monday, the 17th instant. His Highness has supplemented his donation of Rs. 10,000 with the munificent offer of a loan of a lakh, at 4 per cent. interest, for the purposes of the Hall Committee. The subscriptions received amount to Rs. 34,000, and further subscriptions amounting to Rs. 40,000 have been promised. The Hall, to be erected from designs by Mr. Chisholm, is estimated to cost, fully furnished, Rs. 1,50,000.

THE Consul for the Netherlands at Calcutta has received a telegram from the Government of Netherlands, India, to the following effect:—"A new post and telegraph office has been opened on the Java coast of the Straits of Sunda, at New Anjer, opposite to the Isle of Merak."

AN up-country paper learns by telegraph from Assam that messengers have returned from the Akas bringing insolent letters in reply to the Chief Commissioner, and demanding the surrender of the entire forest reserve, about 100 square miles of land, before they surrender their captives. The two forest clerks are still alive, but the lakhidar died after five days' illness. The Government have sanctioned a military expedition to bring the tribe to reason, and it will consist of the 43rd (Assam) Native Infantry, part of the 12th Native Infantry, and some sappers with mortars, under Brigadier-General Hill. The military are being rapidly pushed forward, and every effort will be made to strike quickly, in order to save the lives of the captives.

MR. E. J. FIRTH has been re-appointed Sheriff of Madras for another year. *Apropos* of this, the *Madras Mail* remarks:—"In Calcutta and Bombay the Shrievalty has hardly ever been held for two years by any incumbent of the office; but in Madras it is now the rule that 'once a Sheriff two years a Sheriff.' It has always puzzled Madras people to understand the two years' system. A Governor has a reign of five years, and at the beginning of each of the five Decembers that he passes in our midst he is reminded of the duty that devolves upon him of appointing a Sheriff for the ensuing year. Under ordinary circumstances, then, he can exercise that patronage in favour of five different individuals during his reign. But it has been the custom for a long time for the Governor to allow his nominees a second innings of office. There is no dearth in this town of good men and true, who at various times and in divers places have rendered excellent service to the State, yet the Governor diminishes by a half his power of conferring a coveted honour on men of local mark. We had expected that, on the present occasion, the example often set in Bombay, and less frequently in Calcutta, of appointing a native to the Shrievalty would have been followed by Mr. Grant Duff; but he has yielded to local *mamool*."

"OUR FAVOURITE SHAM" is to be the title of Mr. Marion Crawford's new book. It is, we believe, a story of to-day, and hence will rather follow in the lines of the author's "Dr Claudius" than his "Mr. Isaacs." Messrs. Chapman and Hall will be the publishers.

LORD LYTTON'S autobiography is, it is said, introduced by a few words from his son, the present Lord Lytton, known to literature as Owen Meredith. The exact date of his father's birth is not given in the Autobiography because it was not known by him. "If some curious impertinents are anxious to know in what year of our Lord that event took place let them find out for themselves," he says in the Autobiography; and when questioned about it he would laughingly reply, "It is a Cretan mystery." The son, however, has been the curious impertinent to solve the Cretan mystery, for he has discovered by reference to the register of the parish church of St. Marylebone, Middlesex, that Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer was born on the 25th of May, 1803, but he was not baptized until the 15th of March, 1810. The house he was born in, No. 31, Baker-street, London, is now occupied as a milliner's shop.

LORD AND LADY LANSDOWNE, it is said, are in the habit of walking in the streets of Ottawa quite unattended. At a meeting held at Quebec of the Quebec branch of the Irish League attention was drawn to the telegrams which had appeared in American and English newspapers regarding the supposed discovery of a dynamite plot to murder Lord Lansdowne. The reports were indignantly denounced by the meeting as unwarranted calumnies upon the Irish race.

ON Nov. 14 official reports from Belgrade stated that the Servian rising was at an end. On the following day it was announced that the insurgents who were dispersed at Zaitchar reassembled near Knazevac, surprised the unprotected town, seized four guns, and caused great disorder. Thereupon they instituted a provisional Government, with a deputy at its head, named Stanogevich, a Radical, who was formerly a tailor. The troops pursued and attacked them near Vratanica, seized the guns, and occupied the town of Knazevac after two hours' severe fighting, in which two of the Radical leaders, one a priest, were taken prisoners. At another point near Aleksinac the peasants assembled, liberated the Radical deputy Petrovich from prison, and made themselves masters of the place. According to the official accounts, order has now been re-established, and Petrovich has presented himself to the authorities to return to prison. The Government at the present moment, it is added, "are not aware of any band of insurgents being left to oppose the troops." The Servian Government now allege that the Russians are the instigators of the rising.

DR. EMIL HOLUB, the celebrated African traveller, was to leave Vienna on the 18th Nov. on his new journey to Africa. He was to embark from Hamburg for England on the 21st, and from England sail for Cape Town, and thence push his way to the Zambesi. Dr. Holub delivered a farewell lecture, in which he said he required 80,000 florins for his expedition, but had scarcely half that sum. He hoped the Cape Government would grant him an exemption from Customs dues. Dr. Holub has always been a partisan of English rule in South Africa as against the Boers.

ON Nov. 9 information was received at the office of the English Geographical Society from Mombassa, a small port beyond Zanzibar, to the effect that Mr. Joseph Thomson had not arrived there at the time when the message of the society's correspondent was despatched. This is taken to mean either that Mr. Thomson had got into serious trouble with the native tribes in the interior, or that he was succeeding in the ultimate object of his expedition, that of making a further exploration of the Victoria Nyanza. The former contingency is not probable, owing to Mr. Thomson's skill and success in managing native tribes.

A REMARKABLE affray occurred in the Rue Traversiere, Paris, late on the night of the 12th November. While four Englishmen, named Pope, Bowes, Hodge, and Forstnester were walking quietly along the street they noticed what they first thought was a "free fight" going on, but on coming closer they saw that four ruffians were making a savage attack on a defenceless man. They went to the man's assistance and handled the ruffians so severely that they took to flight. The man they rescued went away, and the Englishmen walked on. They had not proceeded far before, in a dark part of the street, the men they had put to flight made a sudden rush at them, each singling out one and inflicting upon him a stab either with a dagger or a clasp-knife, and escaped before any of the wounded men recovered from the shock. The Englishmen were employed by the Swan Electric Light Company. They were all but one reported recovering from their wounds when the mail left.

THE latest whim of American fashion is to adorn ladies' bonnets and hats with kittens' heads. A small bird, gracefully poised on the top of a blue velvet bow, from underneath which the white fur of a kitten's head peeps out, is no doubt very charming, although incongruous; but whether a cat's head with glaring grey eyes on the top of a bonnet would produce a pleasing effect, is to be doubted. Nevertheless the peeping kitten is exceptional, while the glaring cat is general. The rage for the new ornament is very sudden, and is said to be almost universal. Where the tails and feet of the victims go is not known; their fur, however, furnishes an elegant border or a soft lining to cloaks and jackets, and for this purpose 1,750,000 cats are said to be annually sacrificed in America. This number is raised "without difficulty" in the States, but cat-raising in France, we are told, has become quite an industry. Whether the "rabbit pies" which persons initiated in the mysteries of the difference between the internal structure of cats and rabbits declare to be of a distinctly feline nature, have anything to do with this lucrative industry, remains an open question. Who knows whether among the millions of Ostend rabbits sent annually to our markets there are not numbers of French cats in disguise?

THE ARMITAGE BROTHERS CASE.

WE are not surprised to learn that the Supreme Court this day (per Burnside, C. J.) set aside the order of the District Judge of Colombo, discharging Charles Cyrus Armitage from the custody of the Fiscal. Unfortunately, the reversal comes too late to be of any practical benefit to the Banks who are the appellants, but they are allowed their costs in appeal. The effect of Mr. Berwick's proceedings has thus been to facilitate the flight of one for whose punishment the law provided, and to still further reduce the infinitesimal dividend which the unfortunate creditors of the firm can hope to recover. The reasons for the discharge as given by the Court below, were (1) that the writ of execution against person was bad, (2) that it had been exhausted by execution, and (3) that the insolvent was privileged from arrest. The Supreme Court points out that the writ (as stated by the District Judge) a single writ for the recovery of two separate sums due to two distinct persons on two separate judgments, but a writ to recover a single sum as due to a single creditor (the Bank of Madras) on a single judgment. It is also held that the insolvent, when held to bail, was still constructively in the custody of the Court under the writ. The insolvent was, therefore, also not privileged from arrest in surrendering to his bail, after which he was arrested. The Supreme Court, in conclusion, points out that this writ had been issued, at the direction of the Supreme Court, by a Judge sitting in the Court below other than the Judge who had made then order appealed against, and declares it questionable whether such latter Judge could review the act of his *locum tenens*.—*Ceylon Examiner*.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

DOUBLE LAWN-TENNIS HANDICAP.

THIS match, the first of the season, terminated on Monday. Mr. Beaufort's tactics at the net and Mr. Johnston's steady backplay were too much for their opponents, and they won all their ties with comparative ease. Appended is the result:—

FIRST ROUND.

Nicholson and Maxwell, scratch, beat Gell and Nicholson, scratch.

Beaufort and Johnston + 1 bisque beat Penny and Spring + half 15.

Murray and Blackwell + half 15 2b beat Read and Stiven + 2 bisque.

Lyle and Radford + 1 bisque beat Kemball and Mackintosh + 15 1b.

Gould and Glazebrook + 1 bisque beat Rowlandson and Morris + 15.

Cautfield and Byrne + 1 bisque beat Ward and Buchanan + 2 bisque.

SECOND ROUND.

Gould and Glazebrook beat Nicholson and Maxwell.

Lyle and Radford beat Cautfield and Byrne.

Beaufort and Johnston beat Murray and Blackwell.

THIRD ROUND.

Beaufort and Johnston beat Gould and Glazebrook.

Lyle and Radford a bye.

FINAL ROUND.

Beaufort and Johnston beat Lyle and Radford.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice WEST and Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS.)

REVERSAL OF SENTENCE IN THE POONA COUNTERFEIT COIN CASE.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* NUR MAHOMED ABDUL RAHIMAN.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, who in September last sentenced the accused to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment on conviction of fraudulently delivering to another person a counterfeit coin, knowing at the time he became possessed of it that it was counterfeit. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Shamrao Manekjee Rele appeared for the appellant; and the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., for the Crown. The appeal was argued before their lordships on Wednesday and Thursday last.

Mr. Justice West, in delivering judgment, said.—The appellant Nur Mahomed Walad Abdul, commonly called Numa Seth (accused No. 2 before the Court of Session) has been convicted along with Mahomed Walad Imam (accused No. 1 before the Court of Session) by the Session Judge at Poona, under section 239 of the Indian Penal Code, of having fraudulently delivered to another counterfeit coin, knowing at the time that he became possessed of it that it was counterfeit; and has been sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two years. Illias walad Jusuph, who was tried with him for abetment, has been acquitted; Mahomed Roshan Moulavi was also accused, but the committing magistrate discharged him under section 209 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The principal evidence against the appellant is that of four woman, three of whom are the connections of his fellow-prisoner Mahomed Imam. As members of the Mahomedan community, they are dependent on their male relative and susceptible to his influence. Their story is that on the 21st of July last, that is, the day on which Mahomed Imam was arrested, the appellant came to their residence by the back-door, sat on a stone, and delivered to Mahomed Imam some silver coins which looked like the Poona Shivrai pice and similar to the Hyderabad Halle Sikka rupees produced in court. The story, coming as it does from the wife, mother, and aunt of Mahomed Imam, might fairly be ascribed to their desire to attenuate their relatives' guilt, and lay the chief portion of the blame on the appellant. It is, however, supported by the testimony of a fourth woman, a Portuguese, the wife of a clerk in the Finance Office, a resident of the same house and frequent visitor, and who says she was present at the alleged delivery of the coins by the appellant. *Primâ facie* there is nothing to throw discredit on her testimony. But there are circumstances in the case, which have been dwelt on by the learned counsel for the appellant, which go to detract from the value of that testimony. The name of this woman is not mentioned by Mahomed Imam's mother in her petition to the magistrate, which led to the arrest of the appellant. It is urged by the prosecution that the omission might be due to a mistake, negligence, or oversight on the part of the writer of that petition. But we think that the omission was so material that she would certainly have insisted upon rectifying it, and that the explanation suggested is not sufficient to account for it. In the next place, there seems to be no good reason why the appellant, who is the part-proprietor of a well-to-do firm, should go to Mahomed Imam's house and count out counterfeit rupees within three feet of not only the women of the house, but a stranger. If the appellant knew that they were counterfeit, he must also have known that disclosure was certain, and his open delivery of them in their presence was a gratuitous betrayal of himself. The learned counsel for the appellant has pointed out the discrepancies in the evidence of these four women. If the discrepancies stood by themselves, they might not be very important, but taken with the other circumstances of the case, they are most easily accounted for by supposing that the alleged delivery of the coins never took place. If the testimony is evenly balanced, we are bound to draw the inference which favours the accused. There is, however, the further evidence of the two Marwarees, Luma Sapajee and Moti Gulal. The former deposes to the purchase of some tents by the appellant and Mahomed Imam, and the offer by the appellant to pay for them in Halle Sikka rupees. The latter deposes to a negotiation with him for the sale of some rupees of that coinage. On the authority of the case of Reg. *vs.* Purbhudas Ambaram, 11 Bombay High Court Reports, 90, it has been argued that their evidence is inadmissible. The possession by an accused person of a number of documents, suspected to be forged, was in that case held to be no evidence to prove that he had forged the particular document with the forgery of which he was charged. We do not think that ruling applies to the circumstances of the present case. Halle Sikka rupees are not in common circulation in Poona, and therefore the possession of a large number of them is unusual, and may suggest that coins of that description, possessed by the accused, formed part of the quantity of spurious coinage disposed of by Mahomed Imam. We think, however, that the evidence, when it is received, is not by any means very strong. The rupees might have been good; the appellant might easily suppose them to be genuine, and that Mahomed Imam had got them from Hyderabad. It is possible—and we think not improbable—that Mahomed Imam may have gone to the appellant, represented to him that he had got Halle Sikka rupees from his earnings by theatrical performances at Hyderabad, and begged the appellant to aid him to change them for Government coins, and the appellant may have gone innocently with him. That there was nothing in the appearance of the rupees to excite the suspicion of an unprofessional man like the appellant, is shown by the fact that the shroff Bhagwandas accepted them as genuine over and over again. It is therefore quite probable that the appellant should take them as genuine. We are consequently of opinion that the corroboration afforded by the evidence of the Marwaree witnesses is very feeble, and insufficient to supply the patent imperfection of the evidence of the four female witnesses. As to the confession of Mahomed Imam, which has been objected to as inadmissible, we think that when two persons are accused of an offence of the same definition arising out of a single transaction, the confession of the one may be used against the other, though it inculpates himself through acts separable from those ascribed to his accomplice and capable, therefore, of constituting a separate offence from that of the accomplice. The object sought by the rule of law is a safeguard for security and for information, and this safeguard equally subsists in the case supposed as where the confession implicates both in an identical act. But while this is so, and while it justifies the admission of the confession in this case, the particular circumstances in which the confession was made, equally with the character of the confession itself, deprive it of any material weight. Mahomed Imam was caught, so to speak, red-handed; and his confession tends to reduce his guilt to that of a subordinate agent of the appellant as principal. Such a confession wants the intended guarantee of truth. It is self-serving according to the ideas of him who makes it, and cannot be relied on. These are the items of evidence against the appellant. On the other hand, he has brought forward witnesses who depose to his good character. No importance can be attached to evidence of this kind when the case against the accused is clear. But when it is doubtful, as it is in this case, some weight must be given to it. It must also be borne in mind that Mahomed Imam, when he was first asked by the police where he got the rupees from, mentioned the name of the Moulavi, who was the third accused before the Magistrate, and in whose house implements for coining were discovered. He does not appear to have mentioned the appellant's name till some days afterwards. It is extremely unlikely that, if the appellant had been implicated in the manner alleged, his name should not have been mentioned by Mahomed Imam at the beginning. Bhagwandas does not depose to Mahomed Imam's telling him that he had received the rupees from the appellant. But we do not believe that statement. If he had mentioned the appellant's name, his house would certainly have been searched before spurious coins could be got rid of. Suspecting the appellant as he did, he seems to have drawn upon his imagination in implicating him in that manner. The fabrication of spurious coins in His Highness the Nizam's dominions is common, for importation of such coins into British territory. It is not improbable that Mahomed Imam, a member of a theatrical *troupe*, got mixed up with coiners, and attempted to pass off their fabrications through the appellant. When caught with the false coins in his possession, and questioned as to whence he got them, he at once mentioned the person in whose house coining implements were found. Here was a *vera causa* for the existence of the coins, superior apparently to the one resting on questionable testimony produced long afterwards. Upon evidence of this description, independently of the *alibi* set up, we think it is unsafe to rest the conviction of the appellant. All the assessors find him not guilty. The first assessor, Mr. Mahadeo Moreshwur Kunbe, who believes the evidence of the women as to the delivery of the coins, believes at the same time that the appellant's connection with Mahomed Imam was innocent. We think there is some basis for this view, and reluctant as we are to interfere with the Session Judge's application of evidence, we think we must reverse the conviction and sentence, and direct the appellant Nur Mahomed to be acquitted and discharged.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

OPIUM revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1883-84:—

LATEST MONTH.	BENGAL. In Nov. Rs.	BOMBAY. In Oct. Rs.
Estimate	53,40,000	27,00,000
Actual	54,27,896	23,31,000
Better than Estimate	87,896	....
Worse than Estimate	..	6,69,000

EIGHT SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND SEVEN MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON OPIUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY.

	Eight Sales. Rs.	To end of Oct. Rs.
Estimate	4,39,20,000	1,28,00,000
Actual	4,57,57,146	1,27,02,0 0
Better than Estimate	18,37,146	..
Worse than Estimate	..	98,000

THE TAKHT-I-SULEIMAN EXPEDITION.

A BRIEF telegraphic account of the fighting on the way to the Takht-i-Suleiman has already appeared. The Lahore paper has now received further details by letter:—

"On arriving at Pazai China, General Kennedy found that, after all, the Takht road was held by the Khederzais, who meant to oppose us. As the road was such a difficult one, a front attack would be risky for Colonel McLean, who had been told off to lead it; so it was arranged that Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. P. Rice, with 540 men from the different regiments, should take a long round and try to turn their left flank. At 2-30 a.m. on the 26th Nov., Colonel Rice started, with Majors Hawes and Strettell, and Lieutenants Dobbin, Pollock, Johnstone, and Browning; Surgeons Robinson and McKenzie accompanied the troops, while Surgeon-Major A. P. Holmes, who is Principal Medical Officer, remained with the General, who was to stay in camp. There was every reason to suspect that it would be terribly rough work fighting or not, as the Takht and its passable roads looked utterly forbidding; and, though only a mile above the camp, it seemed far enough off. In consequence of the difficulty of the ground, Colonel McLean was not to start till 6 P.M.; and he was also to have 540 men, besides artillery. Leaving in the dark, Colonel Rice found it almost impossible to make out the country, which even in the day had been difficult to understand. It was a mass of nullahs, hills, and woods, and being without a guide, they could advance but slowly. The ground in places was rocky and craggy; and they had often to creep along to prevent detection. At the end of some three and-a-half miles they found a path leading to the left, and followed it. When it was getting light, they saw the top of the hill they wanted to turn, and this they seized. By this time it was sunrise; and turning to the left, they advanced cautiously along the crest. They struck the ridge further to the south than they intended, but this was of no consequence. Coming upon a look-out sentry, the leading company unwisely fired at him, but did not touch him. They then came to a strong position, and arranged to attack it; but it was found to be unoccupied. From here, Colonel Rice, accompanied by Major Holdich and Lieutenant Dobbin, with three companies, pushed quickly along beneath the ridge, and effectually turned the enemy by taking them in the rear at the very time that Colonel McLean's attack began. Everything occurred just as the General hoped it would; and as soon as the fire began on the enemy's rear, they at once bolted. I do not think more than 12 or 15 were killed; but the head-man was among the number, and hill tribes think a great deal of their head-men. They were fired at at long distances, and I have no doubt were much surprised at being hit, when their own fire-arms would not have reached half the way. The only pity is that they should be such fools as to attempt to oppose us; when even in a stronghold like the Takht-i-Suleiman, they are nowhere when we turn our splendid rifles against them. Colonel Rice followed them some way, and cleared the place of the few remaining hill-men; and the troops reached their *rendezvous* about 8-48. In the front attack, under Colonel McLean, the enemy had strong *sanhgas*; and they had opened fire when the manœuvre of the other force frightened them and made them go off, no doubt thinking discretion the better part of valour. The road up was steep and very well guarded but the enemy had little chance. Colonel McLean's attack was well ordered and the artillery fire was decidedly good. There can be no doubt that if the enemy could have remained at their *sunghas* they would have accounted for many of those who started on the front attack; and General Kennedy, who showed both wisdom and caution, is to be congratulated on the happy way in which he has landed his little force in safety and untouched, on the Takht-i-Suleiman. He was, I think, naturally much pleased; and heliographed his approval up the hill. The force had a long day's work, and a very tiring one, the flanking force walking, over nine or ten miles of hills. The survey begins on the 27th, and will last about three or four days. The head-quaters are encamped 5,000 feet above the sea, yet the cold is not very great. They are just about a mile below the top of the Takht." From other sources we learn that fires were seen on the top of the Takht on the nights of the 29th and 30th November, from which it is to be supposed that the survey operations are being carried out on the crests. Mr. Thorburn, C.S., has written to say that the force expect to recross the frontier on the 5th instant.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH AT THE LORD MAYOR'S DINNER.

THE following is Mr. Gladstone's speech in reply to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," at the Lord Mayor's dinner:—My Lord Mayor, your Excellencies, my lords, ladies and gentlemen,—I thank you, my Lord Mayor, in a sense much more than formal, for the terms in which you have proposed her Majesty's Ministers. It is true, my Lord Mayor, that I do not meet you on this occasion as one unknown. We have had as good opportunities as any two persons in this hall of making accurate studies of one another (loud laughter). It enables us to judge of features and personal appearance from which to intelligent eyes it is well known that much is made familiar. I have always known you as a frank, bold, and courageous opponent in the House of Commons. I know you this evening as one who—when having to speak in this place of a Minister who happens to be an opponent of yours—cannot content yourself in discharging the formal duty as is customary, but must bestow upon me an unfounded claim. My Lord Mayor, in speaking of the arduous duties appertaining to your high office, I may perhaps be permitted to say one word of your predecessor, because his mayoralty, with the many calls that were made upon it from almost every quarter of the globe quite outside the ordinary routine of municipal obligations, tends to illustrate the importance and high responsibility of the office which he has sustained in a manner that has led her Majesty graciously to bestow on him a personal honour. My Lord Mayor, there has been an illustration recently of the general principles which were so well declared by the French Ambassador. A case arose a few months ago in which, through circumstances that might be expected, a temporary misunderstanding arose between the officers and some of the subjects of the two countries in a distant quarter of the globe. The consideration of the question was approached according to the rules which the French Ambassador has so well laid down. I will not say that we have obtained from the French Government anything because that which has come from the French Government has been offered rather than demanded; but I will say this, that the spirit in which it has been offered is the same spirit in which it has been accepted, and my belief is that the incidents, which bore an unfortunate aspect for a moment, in the case of Madagascar, will tend not to impair, but to confirm the good understanding which subsists between the two countries. The French Ambassador is not the only distinguished Frenchman who appears at this board to-night. I have the pleasure and satisfaction of seeing before me the Count de Lesseps. We look upon him with sentiments of interest and respect. We do not forget that he has associated his name as the first—the greatest name with one of the first, and greatest, and most beneficial operations in the realm of material nature ever performed by the hand of man (loud cheers). We know perfectly well he cannot fail to claim that which he has so richly earned; and for my part, as a Minister of this country, I may confidently say while I know the acuteness and tenacity with which he upholds the interest of the great corporation—of the great association whose head he is—that I expect unbounded advantage—most real and solid advantage—from those close and familiar communications which I trust will now take place, in consequence of the opportunity he has kindly given, between himself and the shipowners and the traders of this country (cheers). I must say one word in respect of our position in Egypt. Our work in that country has so far satisfactorily progressed that we are about to withdraw—and orders have already been given—a portion of the British forces, and that withdrawal entails the evacuation of Cairo. The withdrawal will leave, we trust, a free and open field and the power of a fair experiment to the Government of Egypt in the new career which we trust may have been opened before it. I happily need not speak in more than a single word of the general of European politics. At this moment all the great Powers of Europe, in terms the most unequivocal, declare their attachment to this cause—their desire that the public peace should be maintained. The treaty of Berlin, formed in the year 1878, constitutes an important portion of the public law of Europe (cheers). To maintain the public law is the main object of the efforts of the British Administration, and we rejoice to think that all those great Powers whose judgments upon that matter are of such vast importance, are united with us in that intention. If I turn homewards it is to perceive that there is much to be done in and for Ireland. There is much to be desired, to be lamented; but there is much to be hoped for, and be that as it may, our course is clear. We cannot doubt for a moment as to the law which is to guide our actions. It is the rule of firmly maintaining the peace and order of the country of distributing sound justice in every quarter irrespective of persons and parties; and of recognising that a firm and durable union between the three countries can only be maintained—and that it can be maintained—if we will consent to proceed towards all of them upon this same principle of equal justice, which constitutes the strength of every country (cheers). To those guests who may be looking to anything that can possibly proceed from my mouth respecting the work of next session, I will say they are already much better supplied by announcements in the public journals. They know very well everything that takes place in the Cabinet. They know very well everything that is to be proposed in the session of 1884, and they know as much as I know about it—nay more. In the coming year the Parliament of this country is charged with most serious and weighty duties; and no matter how we may attempt their full accomplishment, it will be our endeavour and our care to deal with them in order to secure them the best chance of success, with the view to husbanding the time of Parliament, and to attain all those objects which, we believe, are most connected with the vital interests of this country. Probably, in the course of two or three months, if spared, and allowed to be in charge of their respective duties, and as time goes on, you will know what are the measures, and receive a great deal more information with regard to them (laughter).

"INTERVIEWING" THE SULTAN.

(*From the Times's Correspondent.*)

I REMAINED 12 days at Constantinople. Short as this stay was it enabled me to correct many misconceptions and modify many opinions which I had formed. During these 12 days I saw, questioned, and listened to the men best entitled to speak on Turkish matters, and as I heard them with a sincere desire of arriving at the truth, they, perhaps, expressed themselves more openly than is customary with Orientals, and enabled me to judge more quickly and clearly than is usually done. I brought with me from Constantinople a deep conviction that the evils of Turkey are great, the abuses from which she suffers immense, and that her condition demands drastic remedies, but that none of these evils are incurable, that she has at her head a Sovereign capable of curing them, desirous in any case of doing so, and resolved on undertaking it, and showing the path to be pursued in order to reach the goal. As for the cure, it will depend on the length of Abdul Hamid's reign; it will also depend on external circumstances, for a country like Turkey requires peace for regeneration, and the Sultan himself must have been convinced that war with the foreigner is for modern Turkey the worst of evils. Another conclusion at which I arrived during my stay is that there is only one nation in the world which can govern Turkey—viz., the Turks; that there is only one which, with strength and determination, can heal Turkey—viz., the Turks. This is a conviction which I am bound to record here, but which there is not room to justify in your columns—a conviction shared, moreover, by all who have seen Turkey and judge it without bias. It must not be inferred from all this that I am one of those who show their sympathy merely by disguising the truth and becoming the apologist for abuses. No, I plainly saw all the shortcomings of the Turks and am resolved on telling all I saw with a view of showing that the salvation of Turkey is notwithstanding, neither impossible nor hopeless, nor even of extreme difficulty. Meanwhile I will give an account of what preceded the audience, which is the subject of this letter—an account which will demonstrate that I have no thought of dissembling the truth or concealing weaknesses of which I was the witness and the pretext. Considering, however, that on every occasion, great and small, the Sultan has to struggle against such obstacles, against such narrow and paltry circumvallations it will be felt that he must have lofty ideas and a sagacious and resolute mind not merely to benefit his country, but even to attempt it without giving way to discouragement.

Essad Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador at Paris, had given me at starting two letters of introduction for Constantinople—one for Said Pasha, the Grand Vizier, the other for Munir Bey, the Master of the Ceremonies. I had not concealed from Essad Pasha my desire of profiting by my visit by seeing the Sultan, and though the two letters, according to diplomatic usage, where sealed, I am convinced that they mentioned my desire and favoured its realization. On reaching Constantinople. I had a call from a friend resident there, who was admirably acquainted with men and things, and whom I told that I had come with friends, that they were to leave in four days, that I wished first to go sight-seeing with them, and that I did not intend to deliver my letters till their departure, as I should remain a week longer. He advised me, however, to deliver them at once, and undertook to forward them. But two days later (Thursday) we learnt that it was the eve of the Bairam Courban and that the festival would begin on the Friday and end on Monday night. This was a great disappointment for me. I felt that I could not see the official world till the festival was over—that is, till Tuesday, and as I was to start on the Saturday following, I had only four days for settling the complicated question of an audience of the Sultan. During three days, moreover, at Constantinople I had seen many people, talked of many things, and began to see that the affair was not an easy one, that the Sultan had never given a private audience to anybody in my situation, and that those on whom I had relied to solicit it were rather inclined to hinder it. Missak Effendi, the Chief Secretary of the Ottoman Embassy at Paris, a charming man, a subtle diplomatist, and an accomplished linguist, who had travelled with us, had said that I should not leave Constantinople without seeing the Sultan, and had spoken of it to Said Pasha and Munir Bey. With a delicate attention, however, he had told the latter that the Sultan must be informed who and what I was so that he might weigh what he said and not forget that his words would not escape publicity. Anybody acquainted with Constantinople and with the Palace will perceive that after this recommendation, of which I was ignorant nearly up to my departure I had no further chance of success through the official channel. Neither Munir Bey, nor Said Pasha, nor any of those publicly responsible would expose themselves to incurring the consequences of an audience accorded me by the Sultan. Abdul Hamid is too vigilant and enlightened a man not to attach importance to the Press, especially the European and independent Press, and not to keep himself acquainted with the letters published by *The Times*. Now your Constantinople Correspondents, with an impartial judgment of Turkey, her Ministers, and the acts of the Sultan himself, had latterly aroused the susceptibilities of His Majesty, who still resented some of those letters. Who could guarantee that I, in my turn, should not add to his disagreeable impressions, and who could expect high functionaries, liable to annihilation by a look from their master, to accept the consequences of such an interview and bear the responsibility of having induced their Sovereign to grant it? As, moreover, the shortness of my stay furnished timid functionaries with a ready justification, it was probable, nay, almost certain, that I should not see the Grand Turk before leaving his capital. A fresh circumstance, too, added to the complication. On the Friday after the Bairam I was at Therapia, calling on Lord Dufferin. I told him that I had forwarded Essad Pasha's letters of introduction, and he, too, thought the time was very short for reckoning on an audience. He informed me that Mr. Forster was promised an audience that it was twice postponed, and that in the end Mr. Forster, unable to wait any longer, had left without seeing what would come of the third appointment. I naturally thought that when a man like Mr. Forster had been thus kept in suspense, I must give up all hope of success. I asked Lord Dufferin, however, to be kind enough to second my attempt. His thorough acquaintance with everything regarding men and things in the East taught him the necessity of avoiding a direct official step which would only have been an additional embarrassment. He told me he should write a private letter to Munir Bey simply saying that I was one of the party by the Oriental Express, and that perhaps, it would not displease His Majesty to be informed of it. This he did the same day. I knew, moreover, that Munir Bey desired some intimation to reach him from an Ambassador, because this would make it his duty to apprise the Sultan of my presence without incurring the responsibility of taking the initiative. The Sultan on Saturday, was, therefore, informed that I was at Constantinople, and those who communicated to him Lord Dufferin's note intimated that their duty being accomplished, they had only to await the Sovereign's decision.

Under these conditions, during the two following days, those around the Sultan observed profound silence respecting me. There were, indeed, curiously enough, already two parties among those around the Sultan on this subject. Some had officially, indeed almost compulsorily acted, and this official step taken, they remained silent, rather pleased than otherwise at nothing being said about me. The others, anxious that I should see the Sultan, and convinced in their enthusiasm for him, that the interview could not but give me a good impression, while impatient at the silence during which the remaining hours of my visit were slipping away, could not venture to break that silence, prevented as they were by the note emanating from an Ambassador and by the official intervention of those whose functions entitled them to intervene. This lasted till Tuesday night. and I had only three more days to remain at Constantinople. On the Monday night I received the following letter from Said Pasha:—"Sir,—I have had the pleasure of receiving the letter of his Excellency Essad Pasha, which you have been good enough to forward me, as also the letter in which you ask me for an interview. I regret to have been unable, owing to my numerous engagements, to answer you sooner. I will inform you of the day and hour when it will be possible for me to receive you. Accept, &c., Said." Now, as I was to start on Saturday this letter was virtually a refusal, and I learnt, indeed, next day that, considering the silence maintained by Abdul Hamid respecting Lord Dufferin's note Said Pasha deemed it prudent not to see me, as, in fact, was apparent from this lette. I accordingly made preparations for departure, and kept that evening the appointment procured for me with the Sheikh Aboul Huda, so as, at least, to complete my conversation with the leading men of the capital. My interview with that eminent man lasted far into the night, and I have since learnt that the very next morning he wrote to the Sultan to apprise him of it. That day, moreover, another of my friends came to tell me he had been called upon by a personage having access to the Palace, who informed him that those round the Sultan wished me to see him, but did not venture to broach the mater, for fear there existed an official application for an audience which would have prevented any other step. This made me appreciate the tact and delicacy with which Lord Dufferin had acted, and I could safely declare that no such official application existed. My friend seemed delighted at this. The same day, Wednesday, I had a call from Waiss Bey, the Turkish Consul-General at Venice, a distinguished Orientalist, devoted to the Sultan, having relations with the Palace, active, intelligent, and desirous that Turkey, of which he is an ardent champion, should be seen in its best light. He seemed aware of what was going on. We had a long talk, and I have since learnt that immediatly on leaving me he wrote a long letter, which was to come under the Sultan's eyes, and in which he strongly urged an audience.

All these tactics, I might even say all these conflicts, were being carried on without my suspecting them. As I had only two more days, I looked on the game as lost. I learnt, however, on the Thursday that Philippi Effendi, editor of the *Vakyt*, the Sultan's semi-official newspaper, a man devoted to the Sultan, liberal-minded, a *protege* of Osman Bey, the Chief Chamberlain, had said that I should not leave without seeing the Sultan. I knew that Rechid Bey, the Sultan's Chief Secretary, a young man of great culture, possessing his master's confidence, and free from prejudices, was among those with leanings to an audience, and that Mr. Guarracino, an Englishman, almost a native of Constantinople, formerly in the British Consular service, held in esteem by the Mussulman world, very intelligent, active, and well received everywhere, was specially interesting himself in the success of my enterprise, and though all this stir was going on without my knowledge (the greatest precautions being taken to prevent my having an inkling of them), I felt that all these persons had not thrown up the game, but had still a hope of surmounting the obstacles. I felt that I was breathing an atmosphere which, even for Constantinople, was exceptionally mysterious. The Turks, who usually speak in a low tone, spoke still more cautiously in my presence, exchanging Turkish monosyllables in an almost imperceptible tone while looking at me out of the corners of their eyes. I was moving through a kind of Opera Comique conspiracy, knowing that in any case, success or failure, the result would be fatal to nobody. On the Thursday afternoon Waiss Bey came and told me it would be well for me to go next day to the Selamlik to be held in the Medije Mosque, near Dolma Bagtche. "But," said I, "I was at the Bairam on Friday. I saw the ceremony and the Sultan. I shall see nothing fresh to-morrow." "No matter you must go. There is no telling. It sometimes happens that the Sultan observes foreigners, and asks them to see him. Moreover, you will see him a second time, and the ceremony is interesting." "Well, I will go. At what hour is it?" "At noon." Scarcely had he left than I was told Khairedine Pasha would see me next day at Nisham Tash at 9-30, and immediately afterwards a friend called to say that Said Pasha gave me an appointment also at Nisham Tash at 6 o'clock Turkish. "What hour is that?" My friend, after calculating said 11-30. I reflected that if I went at 9-30 to Khairedine and at 11-30 to Said I could not be at the Selamlik at noon. But as Said Pasha had given Turkish time, it was allowable for me to miscalculate by an hour and go to him at 10 30. If he received me I had time to go to the Selamlik, and if he did not, I could leave him a line to explain that it was impossible for me to wait. In the evening a dinner was given to me at the club, and on my asking Mr. Guarracino if a chair had purposely been left empty, he told me it was reserved for Philippi Effendi, adding in an under tone, "he has gone to the Palace to see if there is anything fresh." I wound up the evening at Mr. Smythe's, a very agreeable man connected with the Ottoman Bank, where I met some excellent specimens of the English colony, returning rather late to the hotel.

Early next morning Waiss Pasha and Mr. Guarracino came to say they would wait for me between 11-30 and 12 on the Dolma Bagtche road to take me to the guard-house fronting the Medije Mosque, where I could have a close view of the Sultan. I called on Khairedine at 9-30, and left him at 10-30 to go to Said Pasha, who lives opposite him. I did well to go an hour earlier than the appointment, for Said Pasha received me at once. On leaving, however, I found it was 11-45, and feared I had missed the Selamlik. I had scarcely issued, indeed, from Said's house when I met Mr. Guarracino, who had taken a horse and gallopped up to tell me it was getting late. We found Waiss Bey, who was very impatient, and went at full gallop towards Dolma Bagtche, when we learnt that the Selamlik was not at the Medije Mosque but at Besbik Tash. It was there that the Bairam Courban had been held. A certain hesitation was observable, for everybody had expected the ceremony to be at the Medije Mosque, and though the troops were drawn up, and the Softas forewarned, counter orders might arrive at the last moment, and the Sultan, with his fixed idea of not appearing at a spot named beforehand, might change the place. In such a case you can have no idea of the speed with which the officials shift their quarters. Troops, generals officers, horses, carriages, and crowd disappear in a twinkling, rushing off to the Mosqe indicated, without surprise or dissatisfaction, as if it was the most natural thing, the guard-house resumes its usual aspect, and five minutes afterwards a passing stranger would not suspect there had been a waiting crowd, soldiers in line, carriages unharnessed, and all those signs of absolute power with which the Sovereign condescends to be greeted once a week. When, however, we saw sand being sprinkled along the path which the Sultan was to take, we knew the ceremony was to come off there. A few minutes later, indeed, an aide-de-camp gallopped up to announce that His Majesty was leaving the palace for Beshik Tash Mosque. I was led up one of the highest steps of the guard-house, so as to be higher than the crowd, and see the Sultan. My companions, however, were in consternation. The Beshik Tash Mosque is a good way from the guard-house, beyond the triangular space, separating it from the door by which the Sultan enters. I was in the midst of the strangers collected to see the ceremony, and, if I could barely see the Sultan, how could I dream of being seen by him? If at this moment I had suggested to my two companions to give it up they would have jumped at it, so convinced were they that it was a waste of time.

Just, however, as these reflections were passing through my mind, a tall, robust man, in European dress, a wideawake in his hand, came quite out of breath across the small square kept empty by the troops, approached us, whispered a few words to the officer in command at the guard-house, and motioned to us to follow him. "It is Philippi Effendi," said Mr. Guarracino, "there is an *Irade* to give you a good place." We went through the guard-house, followed a small passage on the right, and entered a neat room, with some chairs and a large sofa, having two windows looking out on the square of the Mosque. *Irade* must be the root of "irradiation," for that word once pronounced in my favour I felt that effulgencies were radiating round me. On our entry the officers, in embroidered uniforms, rose from their seats, looked at me with respectful curiosity, and begged me to be seated on the sofa. No sooner was I seated than one soldier brought coffee, and another cigaretttes. I had become the Sultan's guest. Suddenly there was a stir in the street, the Sultan was approaching. Philippi Effendi said something to Mr. Guarracino, who opened the casement of one of the windows, mounted me on the sofa, and told me to sit on the white marble window sill. Everybody drew, a little back, while, on an order given outside, the space before the window was cleared. I was thus quite isolated outdoors and in, at the lower end of the rather dark room, quite in the sun, standing out prominently, my legs hanging down towards the sofa, leaning forward with my head out of the window. I felt myself to be posing before the Sultan. "I only hope," I said with alarm to Mr. Guarracino, there is not a photographer opposite, for the pose is not a graceful one." At this moment the cheers of the troops were audible and the Sultan appeared in a closed carriage, with the windows down. I did not see him well, for observing that he was looking in my direction, a thing almost inevitable from my being so prominent, I bent my head with the respect due to the Sovereign of the country. The carriage stopped, Abdul Hamid, after looking back on the crowd, entered the Mosque and the Muezzin hiving appeared on the balcony we know that prayers were beginning inside. I lost no time in quitting my uncomfortable position, and went back into the room. I had only been there a few minutes when Philippi Effendi rushed out. "What is up?" I asked Mr. Guarracino. "Another *Irade*!" "Where?" "Yonder, the man in the fez who is crossing the road." The *Irade* in a red fez was talking in fact with Philippi Effendi, and the latter re-entering said, "Orders to be in readiness to go up to Yildiz Kiosk after the Selamlik." Things were advancing slowly, but surely. The pose at the window had not altered the Sultan's mind. Meanwhile Maravein Pasha, a skilful and cultured Greek, the Sultan's special physician, had entered. We conversed a few moments. "I regret," he said, "that you have not seen the Sultan; you would have convinced yourself as to the stupid calumnies circulated about him, you would have seen that he has an upright mind, and a sound body. All sorts of diseases have been attributed to him—scrofula, fits, and so on. It is shameful, I have never seen him ill, and I am the greatest luxury that he pays for." I turned round and Philippi Effendi had disappeared. "Where is he gone to?" asked Waiss Bey. "There is a fresh *Irade* respecting you." Philippi Effendi re-entered. "There are express orders to take you to Yildiz Kiosk, where a Chamberlain will tell you what elese to do."

My companions were radiant. There had evidently been on my account, one of those mysterious battles round the Sultan which are never known beyond the palace walls; victors and vanquished maintaining equal silence. I was gradually getting an inkling of them, and if I can now relate them in detail, it is because I observed them myself, and because victory makes the victors communicative. A fourth and last *Irade* soon arrived, and I could see by my friends' countenances that success was nearly certain. "Orders for us to go to the Marshal's room and wait there." "But who is giving these successive orders?" I asked. "The Sultan gives them to the Chamberlain on duty, who transmits them to the messengers." "Then the Sultan is not at prayer?" "No, that is one of the many European misconceptions. The Mosque is not solely a house of prayer, you may pray anywhere, for Allah is everywhere; the Mosque is chiefly a place of meeting. You may discuss any subjects, and it often happens just as to-day (here servants were pointed out to me carrying dishes and napkins), that the Sultan offer refreshment there to those in his box. The Selamlik, moreover, was created only by the present dynasty. Formerly the Sultan was invisible, and might be murdered in his place and a successor set up without the people having any suspicion of it. It was that at all cost he should show himself once a week to his people. It has even happened that a Sultan, in a dying state, has been carried to the Selamlik, and has died on his way back." At this moment military orders could be heard, the bands struck up, the horses pranced, everybody rushed to the windows and Abdul Hamid, issuing from the Mosque, entered an open carriage, Osman Bey beside him, and two aides-de-camp in front, the carriage going off at a trot by the old read leading to Yildiz Kiosk.

(*To be continued.*)

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LINSEED.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, near the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, on account of the concerned—

86 bags damaged linseed,
14 do. do. do.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, Dec. 8, 1883.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. Muncher-shaw Bezonjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Dhunjibhoy Sorabji Suntook, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, and the sale to commence at 4 p.m., as follows:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses, consisting of two compartments standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Trinity-street, Dhobi Talao, on the west side of Dady Suntook's Lane, in the island of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of the Fort, containing by admeasurement 267 7-9th square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue, under pension and tax No. 82 and new Survey No. 8393, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the west by Dady Suntook's stable, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, on the other side of which is the property of Edulji Jamsetji Kharas, and on or towards the south by the property of Muncherji Dosabhoy Karkaria, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 59 and 59 A, and are now in the occupation of Dorabji Sorabji and other tenants.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Proprietors of the Asiatic Printing Press, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 a.m., at Cavel Street, outside the Fort, the whole plant belonging to the establishment of the said press, consisting of printing presses, types, furniture and several other articles.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the date of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, Dec. 8 1883.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET with immediate possession, the very desirable two UPPER FLOORS in Rampart Row, Fort, with the use of a kitchen on the top. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

INSURANCES

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,300,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1881.

ANNUAL INCOME £1,138,014
FIRE RESERVE £1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE ...£3,302,782
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS £6,679,175

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.

LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.

For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose; Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.		per kegs.	
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

KANGRA TEAS.

THE LANODE, SUNSAL, AND SULAH (LATE SNOWVIEW) GARDENS ARE NOW UNDER OUR DIRECTION.

WE have the SOLE DISPOSAL in Bombay of these marks, which speak for themselves, the "SUNSAL" especially being already well known and approved in Bombay. The Teas are put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. packets at the Factory only, none whatever being sent out in bulk.

RETAIL PRICES:

Orange Pekoe	Rs.	1	8	0
Imperial Mixture	"	1	4	0
Pekoe Souchong	"	1	0	0

Orders over 50 lbs. on reduced scales.

LANODE & SUNSAL TEA CO., PALUNPORE.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
ROGERS & CO. BYCULLA & FORT.

THE BOMBAY, BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

धी बांबे बरमा ट्रेडीग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड.

ધી બાંમબે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કારપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th December, 188, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes:—

I. To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To elect auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 27th Nov., 1883.

In accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the books of the above Corporation are open for the inspection of the shareholders at the office of the Corporation on and after Wednesday, the 28th instant.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Managers.

WILLIAM RAINBOW, late of Bombay, at present carrying on business as Engineer and Commission Agent at No. 3, Boyle Street, Luton, in the County of Bedford, England, begs to notify that he has established a Commission Agency business for all private and public information that might be required from England by residents in India. With the advantage of 30 years' practical experience as an Engineer in England, India and America, he is prepared to inspect any machinery prior to shipment or purchase.

All commissions with which he may be intrusted will meet with careful and immediate attention at the following charges, exclusive of second-class railway fare for the different parts travelled over.

Private and public information of every kind, £1-1 per day for business not exceeding 10 days. Special terms for longer periods, at greatly reduced rates for special or private matters.

Inspection of machinery in small lots of £50 to £100 in value, 7½ per cent.; from £100 to £300, 5 per cent.; from £300 to £500, 3 per cent. commission.

Special contracts made for larger consignments

All communications should be as plain and definite as possible and sent direct to the above address so as to ensure an immediate and positive reply.

Messrs. SWIFT and FARROW, Public Accountants, Bombay, have been authorised to receive and collect all accounts and commissions due to the abovenamed Wm. Rainbow

MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP.

INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 10. at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay. General Agents.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE RINGS,
RUBY HALF-HOOP RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.
NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
1, East-street, POONA. 43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY,
LIMITED,
THE LARGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN INDIA
WORKED BY STEAM POWER,

ARE prepared to register orders for the following PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL ROOFING TILES, &c., manufactured at their Works at Worlee:—

INDIAN (OR MANGA ORE) ROOFING TILES.
IMPROVED FRENCH TILES.
TAPER AN HALF ROLL (ROMAN) TILES (DOUBLE LAYING.
CORRUGATED TILES.
ORNAMENTAL ICH DIEN TILES, BEST ADAPTED FOR HIGH SLOPES.
GILLEBONI TILES.
PATENT RIDGE TILES.
GROOVED RIDGE TILES WITH ORNAMENTAL CRESTS.
FLOORING TILES (PLAIN).
GARDEN EDGINGS, STRING COURSE, TUBULAR PIPES, &c., &c., &c.
SKYLIGHT AND VENTILATOR TILES DIFFERENT SIZES.

The Factory is fitted up with Machinery of the best type specially made to suit the various requirements of trade.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 27, APOLLO-STREET, Fort.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
SOLE SUCCESSORS
"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE."

NEW PARIS MILLINERY,
NEW PARIS MILLINERY,
NEW PARIS MILLINERY.

THIS DEPARTMENT has been replenished with a new choice selection just received from Paris. Will be on

SHOW THIS DAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
ESPLANADE ROAD
RAMPART-ROW,
CHURCH GATE STREET
CARNAC ROAD,
RAWFORD MARKET,
&
EAST STREET,
POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.
WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers cleaned.
Chronometers repaired.
Chronometers rated.*
Chronometers supplied on hire.†
Sextants adjusted.
Index and Horizon Glasses re-silvered.
Agates in Compasses re-placed.
Barometers repaired, and glass tubes re-placed, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced European Assistants are employed in this branch, and we guarantee all repairs executed by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

* We take our observations from an astronomical Regulator of the highest Standard giving a mean variation of 1, 4 seconds per month; checked weekly with the time-ball.

Our charge for rating a Chronometer is the same as the Observatory's—Rs. 5. We undertake to send for Chronometers on board and to return them on board with the greatest possible care.

† A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid rates always ready for delivery.

SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
MUSIC SALOONS,
BOMBAY.
PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS
PRICE LIST OF PIANOFORTES.

	Rs.		Rs.
THE "INDIAN" PIANETTE, solid mahogany, complete iron frame, check action, 7 octaves, 3 unison treble, ..	450	SYMPATHETIC Grand Square, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves. ..	750
THE "BIJOU" PIANETTE, entire iron frame extending over pin plank, 7 octaves, check action, 3 unison treble.	500	THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, with a solid iron frame ..	800
THE "BOUDOIR" PIANINO, screwed and secured solid iron frame, metal over pin plank, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale	650	THE "DRAWING-ROOM" GRAND, complete iron frame, overstrung bass, double check action, 7 octaves ..	900
SOLID CANADIAN WALNUT UPRIGHT GRAND, thoroughly screwed and secured, complete iron frame extending over pin plank, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale ..	725	THE "BOUDOIR" GRAND, in solid Canadian walnut case, overstrung bass, check repeater action, 7 octaves .	1,100
A SIMILAR INSTRUMENT to above, but with extended ends, overstrung bass, 3 unison scale, 7 octaves ..	800	THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart ..	1,300
SOLID DARK WALNUT Grand Square, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ..	650	THE "COLLARD and COLLARD" short IRON GRAND, in solid walnut, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered key-board ..	1,300

The largest stock of Pianos in India, always in hand, to select from.

Illustration of each Instrument can be had on application.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.C.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE to the Public of Bombay, that their Photographic Studio is open daily for Portraitures from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. OFFICE open from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. for any person who may desire to make any engagement.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND BOILER-MAKERS, &c.

WE are prepared to submit Plans and Estimates for all kinds of STRUCTURAL IRON WORK (and to erect the same in any part of India) also STEAM LAUNCHES of low draft and BOATS of all kinds. PORTABLE and FIXED ENGINES, PUMPS, ROLLED IRON BEAMS, IRON PLATES, BARS, ANGLES and TEES, CORRUGATED IRON, &c., can be supplied from our Stores in Bombay, or if the required sizes are not in stock, they can be imported expeditiously.

Full particulars of our Stock, and of Specialities made by the Company, will be found in our Catalogue just published, which will be sent on application as well as our Monthly Price-List of Goods subject to fluctuation in price.

FINLAY, MUIR AND CO.,
AGENTS,
FORBES-STREET.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held at the Offices of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay, 4th December, 1883.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders resident in India will be held at the Company's office, 41, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th December, 1883, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To elect a member of Committee in place of Mr. A. C. Walker, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
2nd.—To confirm the provisional appointment of Mr. F. D. Parker as a member of Committee.
3rd.—To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.

Bombay, 29th November, 1883.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

NOTICE.
FROM THE DIRECTOR of the INDIAN MARINE.
No. 5692 of 1883-84

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay, up to 12 noon of the 3rd January 1884 for the supply by Contract of "MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES" for one year from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885, or until the date of sanction by Government of new Contracts for the year 1885-86.

2. Printed form of Tender and Schedules of the articles to be supplied can be obtained at the office of the Marine Storekeeper. No Tender in any other form will be accepted. Tenderers must distinctly understand that any alteration or erasure in figures, &c., once entered in the three last columns of the Schedules, viz:—"Tendered rates," "Per" and "Amount at the tendered rates" or omission of totals will render the tender *informal* and lead to its rejection.

3. Tenders to be superscribed, "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous articles."

4. Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

5. Parties may tender for one, or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

6. Parties must show in the Schedules the rates, &c., at which they tender to supply, each and every article comprised in one or as many complete classes as they intend to tender for.

7. Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bombay for the amount required to be deposited as shown in the schedules.

8. Each Tenderer must be prepared to supply all articles equal to the samples produced by the Marine Storekeeper of this yard, which are sealed and kept in his office for their inspection, and to abide by the conditions specified in the form of Tender.

9. No reason will be assigned by Government for rejection of any tender.

10. Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain at the office of the Marine Storekeeper any further information they may require in connection with the Contract.

J. HEXT, Captain, R. N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 16th Nov. 1883.

THE
SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,

HAVE a very large stock of Machines on hand of the following descriptions:—

TERMS:—Wholesale and Retail.
NOTE:—10 per cent. discount for Cash.

Singer's Hand Machine on Walnut Table ...Rs.	50
Singer's Foot Machine for Families, Milliners, &c.	70
Singer's Hand and Foot Machine for Families, Milliners, &c.......................	75
Singer's Medium for Tailors and Manufacturers........................	85
Singer's No. 2 and No. 4 for Shoe and Harness-makers ....from	100 to 160

They are with all latest improvements, complete with all accessories, and of reliable solid construction.

For Cash or by Monthly payments, called the Hiring System, with option of purchase.

PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

For particulars apply to the Company's Head Office in India:

5, CHURCH-GATE STREET, BOMBAY,
Or to their Branch Offices:—
Hall Road, LAHORE;
4, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA
14, Elgin Road, ALLAHABAD.

"ROUGH ON RATS.

CLEARS OUT RATS, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. As. 6, p. 1, Druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay General Agents.

NOTICES.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1; postage half annas.

NOTICE.
FROM THE DIRECTOR of the INDIAN MARINE.
No. 5693 of 1883-84.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay, up to noon of the 4th January 1884 for the supply by Contract of TONNAGE and LABOUR for LANDING, SHIPPING and TRANSPORTING COAL, COKE and STORES at Bombay for one year, from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885, or until the date of sanction by Government of new Contract for the year 1885-86.

2. Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain on application at the office of the Marine Storekeeper, printed form of Tender and Schedule, and any other information they may require connected with the Contract and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their tender being treated as *informal*.

3. Tenders to be superscribed, "Tenders for the supply of Tonnage and Labour."

4. Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

5. Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bombay for Rs. 2,000 (two thousand) required as deposit.

6. No reason will be assigned by Government for rejection of any tender.

J. HEXT, Captain, R. N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 16th Nov. 1883.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFEAT ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at al Governme Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for	10	Incandescent Lamps			Rs.	350
Do.	40	do.		...	"	750
Do.	fo 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.			"	200
Do.	8	do.	500	do.	"	1,200
Do.	20	do.	500	do.	"	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-street.

THE ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON,
Under the distinguished patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL
SIR W. H. HEWETT, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

MR. J. MANOLESCU begs to offer his thanks to his numerous constituents who have favoured him with their support, and to intimate that he has engaged the services of two competent Hair Dressers, who are Masters of their profession holding high testimonials, one of whom has the honour of the patronage of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. Having also enlarged his premises and made the same thoroughly complete with every appliances for a first class Hair-dressing Saloon in Bombay, a want which has hitherto been much felt, he trusts with care and attention to all orders to meet the same patronage that has hitherto been accorded to him. Amongst 500 Testimonial the following are a few of the names Mr. Manolescu has the honour to have on his Books:—

Earl De Grey.
Major Fergusson.
Major Heyland.
The Hon. S. D. Sassoon.
Lieut.-Col. Holberton.
Major Galloway.
General Mallaby.
Surgeon Major Boustead.
Hon'ble Lepel Griffin.
Hon'ble Justice Pinhey.
F. Bozzoni, Esq.
S. Fachiri, Esq.

No. 42, MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
REDUCTION IN THE RATE FOR GRAIN AND SEEDS, &c., FROM STATIONS BEYOND JABULPUR AND NAGPUR.

ON and after the FIRST December, 1883, the rate over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for Grain, Myrabollams, Common Seeds and other articles, which are usually charged at the Grain rates booked from Stations beyond Jabalpur and Nagpur to Bombay will be Rs. 0-9-6 per Maund.

This rate will be applicable to consignments of any weight.

ED. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 24th November, 1883.

THE BANKRUPTCY ORDINANCE, 1870.
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE.

In the matter of FEZOOLABHOY ABDOOL ALLY, residing at No. 24, Battery-road, Singapore, and lately carrying on business as a trader at No. 24, Battery-road, aforesaid, and also at Surat in British India and at Bangkok in Siam, under the style of FAZOOLABHOY ABDOOLALLY, a Bankrupt.

UNDER instructions from Walter Raymond Hollowell Carew, Esq., of Singapore, Official Assignee and assignee and trustee of the estate and effects of the abovenamed Bankrupt, I hereby give notice that upon the hearing of the above Petition and upon proof satisfactory to the court of the debt of the abovenamed Petitioner, FAZOOLABHOY ABDOOLALLY, and of the act or acts of the Bankruptcy alleged to have been committed by him having been given, it was on the 21st day of August, 1882, ordered that the said FAZOOLABHOY ABDOOLALLY be and he was adjudged a Bankrupt, and it was by another order of the same date certified and declared that the aforesaid Official Assignee of the abovenamed court be the trustee of the property of the said Bankrupt, and it was further ordered that the said Official Assignee do take possession of the said property.

The undersigned is also instructed by the said assignee and trustee to call up all persons having in their possession any of the effects of the abovenamed Bankrupt forthwith to deliver them to him as his agent in Bombay, Surat and Ahmedabad, at his office, No. 68, Apollo-street, Fort, and all debts due to the said Bankrupt must also be paid to him as such agent at the aforesaid address.

Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the undersigned at the aforesaid address.

Forms of affidavits of proofs of debts can be had on application.

N. FUTEHALLY,
Agent for Official Assignee & trustee of abovenamed Bankrupt.

Bombay, 5th December, 1883.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

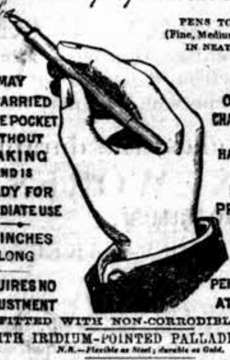
GORGED LIVERS.

BILLIOUS conditions, constipation, piles, dyspepsia headache, cured by "Wells' May Apple Pills" As. 1. p. 1. and As. 10. boxes at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents for India.

NOTICES.

THE ANTI-STYLOGRAPH
(PEARSON'S PATENT)

A self-feeding reservoir pen, writes continuously with any ink and by means of a pen with ordinary nibs.



PENS TO REFILL
(Fine, Medium, or Broad),
IN NEAT BOXES.

MAY BE CARRIED IN THE POCKET WITHOUT LEAKING AND IS READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE

4½ INCHES LONG

REQUIRES NO ADJUSTMENT

THE ORDINARY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HAND-WRITING ARE ENTIRELY PRESERVED

6 INCHES LONG

PEN RENEWABLE AT PLEASURE

FITTED WITH NON-CORRODIBLE PEN.
WITH IRIDIUM-POINTED PALLADIUM PEN.
N.B.—Flexible as Steel; durable as Gold.
ALSO WITH IRIDIUM-POINTED GOLD PEN.
Wholesale only of the Sole Licensees and Manufacturers,
THOS. DE LA RUE & CO., LONDON, ENGLAND.

THOS·DE·LA·RUE·&·Co.
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE

Is now Ready, and contains over 1000 Woodcuts, with Prices and Descriptions of
Playing Cards, Besique, Games, &c.
Printed Books and Publications in general.
Cards, Cardboards, Drawing Boards, Railway Tickets, &c.
Printed Cards, Christmas Cards, Menus, &c.
Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c.
Fancy Leather Goods of all kinds.
Indelible and other Diaries and Calendars.
Solid Leather Goods in great variety.
Albums, Scrap Books, Account Books, &c.
Stationers' Sundries, Fancy Goods, &c.
Pens, Ink, and Drawing Materials.
This Catalogue is distributed gratis amongst large Buyers and Shippers.
FIRMS ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO SEND THEIR INDENTS THROUGH THEIR ACCUSTOMED CORRESPONDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, ETC.
PRINTERS OF POSTAGE AND OTHER STAMPS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY'S STAMP OFFICE,
THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT, AND THE CROWN COLONIES.
PRINTERS OF BANK NOTES AND OTHER SECURITIES.
THOS DE LA RUE & Co LONDON ENGLAND

C. & R. LIGHT,
LONDON.

SECOND EDITION
REGISTERED DESIGN-BOOK OF CABINET FURNITURE,
INVALUABLE TO SHIPPERS. Price £2. 10/- SEE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
As a Work of Art and Book of Reference it is unequalled. A Copy can be seen at the Office of this Journal. Most useful in Schools of Art, &c.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

V *Protected by Royal Letters Patent,* R
Dated October 11, 1869.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
Dr. BRIGHT'S
PHOSPHODYNE
PHOSPHODYNE
REGISTERED

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

The remarkable efficacy of Dr. Bright's Phospodyne is now well known throughout the Globe, and is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe, by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsiness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system, which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold only in CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalie, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ CAUTION.—The high estimation in which Phosphorus is held, is unquestionably due to its administration in the form of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne. Its extraordinary success has induced unscrupulous competition and worthless imitations.

THEREFORE, ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
And do not be persuaded to take any cheap,
Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co., Sassoon House. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—E. Plomer & Co.

NATURE'S RESTORATIVE
ENTERICON
CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON owes its Extraordinary Power as a Nervine and General Restorative to a Preparation of an American plant, skilfully combined with the most efficacious Tonics, Antacids, and Carminatives. It is an unfailing restorer of broken-down health, giving strength and vitality to the most shattered constitution.

ENTERICON is an Absolute Remedy for the Cure of Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Scrofula, Imperfect Nutrition, the effects of Mercury, Poorness of Blood, Loss of Appetite, Want of Vitality, &c.

ENTERICON is stated by eminent physicians and chemists to be the best medicine ever compounded for these complaints. Hundreds of apparently hopeless cases have been radically cured, and many thousands more have derived extraordinary relief when everything else had signally failed.

ENTERICON increases the vitality of the nervous system, purifies and expels all morbid Impurities from the Blood, gives regularity to the whole functions, restoring the system to a high standard of health.

ENTERICON is warranted not to contain, in any form, Mercury, Opium, Ether, Arsenic, Strychnine, or any deleterious Drug whatever.

ENTERICON—A short trial and consistent adherence to the directions for use will satisfactorily prove beyond doubt that it is the Greatest Restorative discovered by modern science. Numerous testimonials accompany each bottle.

ENTERICON is Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the civilised world. Price 6s., 11s., and 32s.

In India by Kemp & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott Thompson & Co., Calcutta, Barrie & Co. Madras; Plomer & Co., Simla & Lahore.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

SCHWEITZER'S TRADE MARK
COCOATINA

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon,* or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

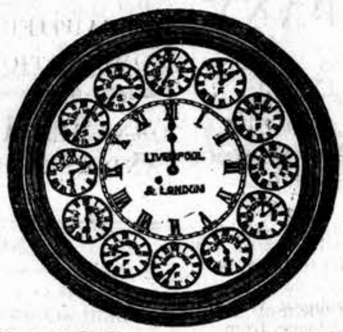
Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., *&c.*

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS,
H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.
AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,
LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY *(RAJABAI)* CLOCK AND CHIMES



TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
THE ROYAL FAMILY
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
THE ADMIRALTY,
&c., &c.

RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.
MANUFACTURERS OF KEYLESS HALF CHRONOMETER AND OTHER WATCHES
SUITABLE FOR ROUGH WEAR AND ALL CLIMATES.
REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCK AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR WATCHES.
Swiss Watches by the best Manufacturers Examined and Guaranteed.
Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.
LONDON CASH PRICES.

WRIGHT'S FOR TOILET BATHROOM & NURSERY.
TRADE MARK ON WRAPPERS & TABLETS "SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS" WITHOUT WHICH NONE IS GENUINE.
COAL TAR SOAP
RECOMMENDED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL FACULTY.
"TRUE ANTISEPTIC SOAP" (British Medical Journal)
"MOST EFFECTIVE IN SKIN DISEASES" (Lancet)
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES & PROTECTS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
PROPRIETORS W. V. WRIGHT & Co. SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LD.

WE are just in receipt of our first Consignment of BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS for the ensuing Season, per P. & O. s.s. Nepaul :—

	Rs.	A.
Black Felt Hats, newest shape, very best quality	9	8
Drab do. do.	9	8
Black Felt Hats 2nd quality	7	8
Drab do. do.	7	8

Terai Hats, Sun Hats, and Helmets of every description by the very best makers.
Ladies' Sun Terai and Riding Hats

Less 10 *per Cent. Discount for Cash.*

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S
DRY
MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SAMUEL RICHARDS & CO., LONDON—SOLE AGENTS FOR HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER,
ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONTRACTORS' & BUILDERS' IRONWORK,
CASTINGS & FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MORTAR MILLS,
FIXED OR PORTABLE.
ROAD ROLLERS,
ALL SIZES,
GIRDERS,
TANKS,
ETC.

IRON ROOFS & FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS,
BRIDGES,
FOR MARKETS, RAILWAY STATIONS, STORES, &c.

IMPORTERS OF
ENGINES AND BOILERS,
ROLLED BEAMS,
MACHINE TOOLS, &c.
Always in Stock,
ALLEN'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS,
Jowitt's Files and Steel of special quality.
PLATES, BARS, RODS, ANGLES, AND TEES.
Corrugated Plates of Guaranteed Quality.
WROUGHT & CAST IRON PIPES, & FITTINGS.

RIPON IRON-WORKS, BOMBAY.

COLT'S REVOLVERS AND SHOT-GUNS

COLT'S
ARMY REVOLVERS,
AS SUPPLIED TO H.M. WAR DEPARTMENT, AND AS ADOPTED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT; ALSO MADE TO TAKE THE WINCHESTER MAGAZINE RIFLE CARTRIDGE.

COLT'S REVOLVERS & DERINGERS
for House protection and Travellers.

COLT'S 12-BORE SHOT GUNS, ESPECIALLY suitable for India and the Colonies, for wild fowl and large game, to fire either shot or ball, constructed under directions of some of the most experienced sportsmen, take also the long solid brass cartridges with moveable anvil. Each gun carefully tested and performance guaranteed. Price Lists free.

COLT'S FIREARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

EDMOND CHARPIE & CO.,

Edmond Charpie & Co.
Bombay

ROBERT'S PATENT

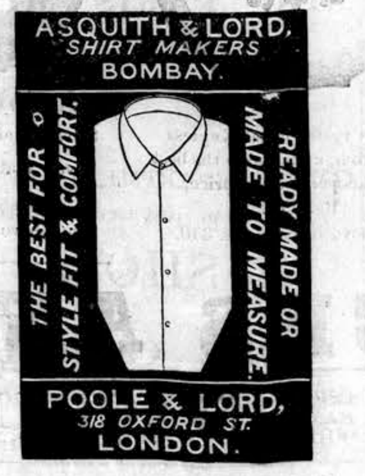
WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
MAY CONFIDENTLY
RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING

STRONG, NEAT AND EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.

1.	THE CELEBRATED ROBERT'S PATENT LEVER Keyless full-jewelled Watch, in strong neat Nickel-silver case, open-faced crystal front, as supplied with satisfaction to the *Indian State Railways* and *Her Majesty's Indian Army*	Rs. 25
2.	THE HUNTING SILVER PATENT LEVER ¾ plate full-jewelled Watch	„ 28
3.	THE HUNTING STERLING SILVER ENGLISH LEVER movement capped and jewelled Watch	„ 45
4.	THE HUNTING GOLD 18-Carat PATENT LEVER ¾ plate full jewelled Watch	„ 80

All with two years' written guarantee, and forwarded free by Post to any part of India per V. P. Parcel.

EDMOND CHARPIE & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS &c.,
MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.



SHIRTS.

ASQUITH AND LORD

Respectfully solicit orders for their Shirts. Fit and Quality guaranteed.

PRICE LIST.

Best White SHIRTS, six for	Rs. 22-2, 28, 31, 34
Best Coloured French SHIRTS, six for	Rs. 30
Best Coloured Zephyr SHIRTS, six for	Rs. 30
Best Oxford Cloth SHIRTS, six for	Rs. 35
Unshrinkable Flannel SHIRTS, six for	Rs. 52

Patterns and Catalogue sent to any part of India. Carriage and Packing free on parcels sent per V. P. P.

ASQUITH AND LORD, BOMBAY.

"CREAM"

"CREAM" "CREAM" "CREAM"

"CREAM" "CREAM"

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

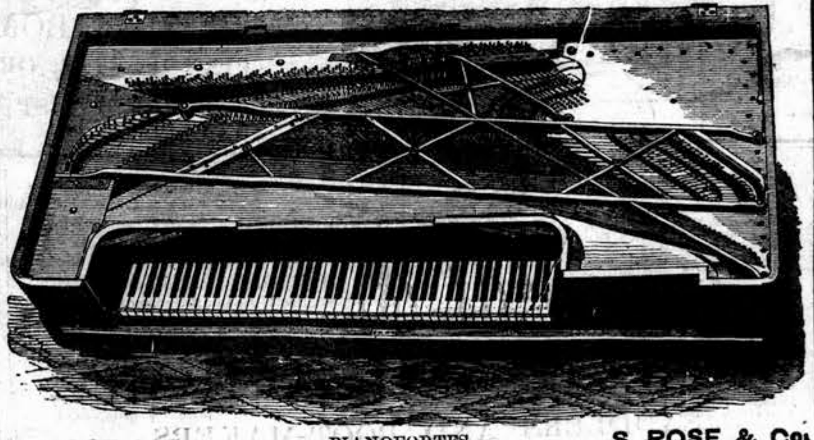
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

THE MODE IN WHICH THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE IS SECURED
Is represented in the accompanying Engraving.



S. ROSE & Co. PIANOFORTES. S. ROSE & Co.

		Rs.
"SYMPATHETIC" CONCERT GRAND FULL COMPASS PIANOFORTE, Solid Ebonized Mahogany	Rs.	1,750
Ditto GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Full Compass, Solid Mahogany	„	850
Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ebonized Ditto	„	900
Ditto COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, Black and Gold	„	650
"CANTANTE RESONANTE" SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Solid American Walnut or Rosewood	„	650
Ditto Ditto COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 500 and	„	650
Ditto Ditto GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Extra Compass, 7¼ Octave, Overstrung in Solid Ebonized Case	„	900
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNES OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES, Solid Rosewood	„	750
LIPP GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES, Rs. 650 and	„	750
"BIJOU" OR TRAVELLING PIANO. This is a Cottage Piano with a Compass of Five Octaves, the case is of solid wood, and it has an entire Iron Frame cast in one piece. The above has been specially constructed for district use. Size 3 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. 10 in. Weight 160 lb. Price	„	300

N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian Climate.
Full particulars on application.

Piano tuned and repaired; reduced rates for twelve and six months' Contract.

HARMONIUMS, from Rs. 100 to 800.

NEW DETAILED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOW EXHIBITING IN THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET
LONDON.

BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. with French heels	7s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form
LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be Crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

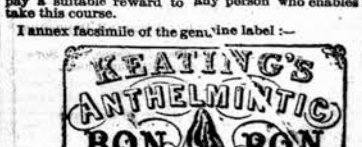
ALL dealers are cautioned that any person selling Worm Tablets that bear labels similar to mine, render themselves liable to heavy penalties and serious law costs.

My medicines are sold all over the world, and I will not allow them to be imitated.

I found a firm at Hong Kong, China, selling goods with a label like mine.—I proceeded against them, obtained a perpetual injunction, and they had to destroy all the labels, deliver up the goods, pay damages and my law costs (see "Keating v. Grossmann," Supreme Court of Hong Kong, Nov. 24th, Suit 27). I then proceeded against the makers, Germans, from whom they obtained the goods,—they have been condemned to pay costs, and prohibited from using any similar labels (see "Keating v. Hasche & Woge," Imperial Supreme Court of Germany July 13th, 1883).

My labels are trade marks, and this notice is a distinct warning that I will similarly prosecute any person making or selling goods bearing labels similar to mine; and I will pay a suitable reward to any person who enables me to take this course.

I annex facsimile of the genuine label :—



KEATING'S ANTHELMINTIC BON BON OR WORM TABLET.
St Pauls Church Yard London

THOMAS KEATING,
ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week: acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street, London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

1, East Street, POONA.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS.

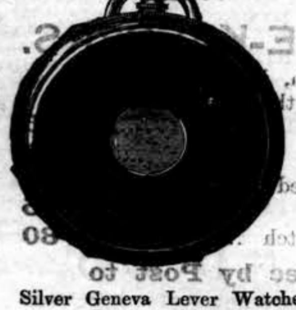
43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER.

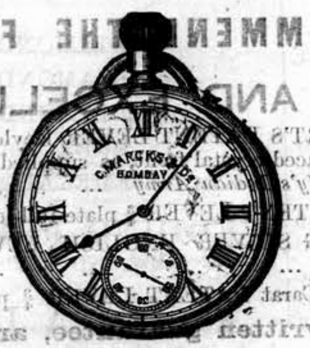
WATCHES.

The following Illustrations represent but a very limited variety of our immense assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, the durability and excellent time-keeping qualities of which are attested to by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials from all parts of India.

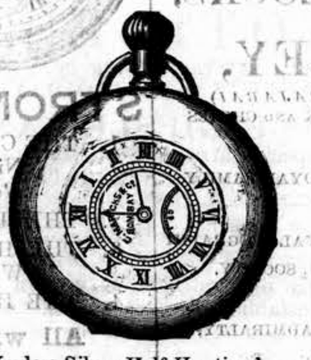
We guarantee our Watches to last from ten to fifty years, and will exchange any watch not approved of, if returned to us within a fortnight at the latest.

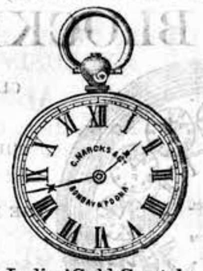

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

Silver Geneva Lever Watches at Rs. 30 and Rs. 40. English Lever Rs. 75. The above in Gold Rs. 110, Rs. 140, and Rs. 180.

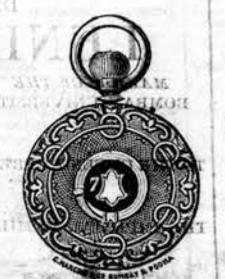

BEST POSSIBLE VALUE FOR MONEY.

Keyless Silver Crystal-faced lever Watches at Rs. 50 to Rs. 110. The above in Gold Rs. 160, Rs. 245, and Rs. 400.

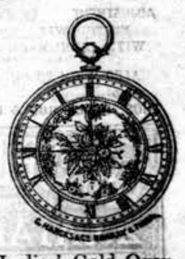

Keyless Silver Half-Hunting lever Watches at Rs. 60 to Rs. 140. The above in Gold Rs. 170 to Rs. 400.


Ladies' Gold, Crystal-faced Watches Rs. 50 to Rs. 160. The same, but the strongest Watch in existence, from Rs. 190 to Rs. 220, with keyless action.

A BEAUTIFUL COMBINATION OF THE ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL

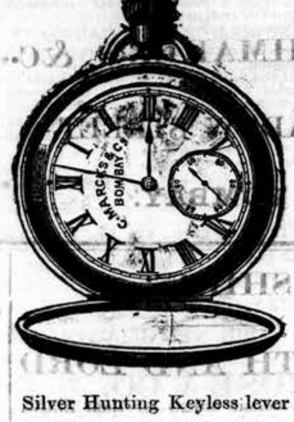

Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches Rs. 85 to Rs. 200. The same, but with keyless action, Rs. 160 to Rs. 300.

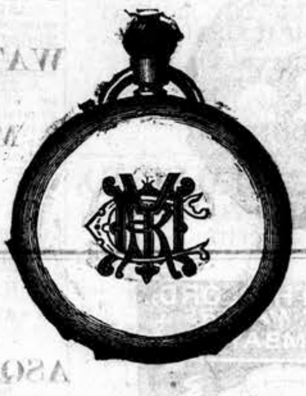
MARVELS OF MINUTE MECHANISM.

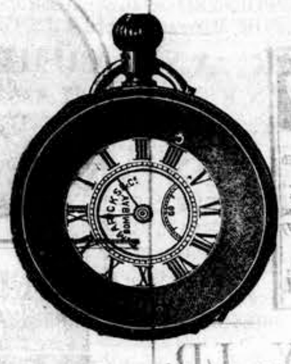

Ladies' Gold Open-faced Watches with Gold or white-enamelled dial, Rs. 60 and Rs. 95. The same with keyless action, Rs. 110 to Rs. 200.

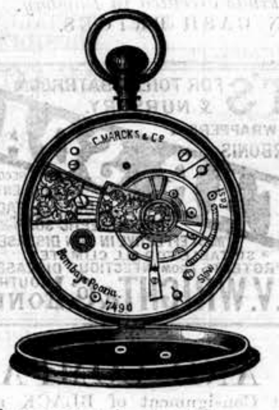
REPAIRS

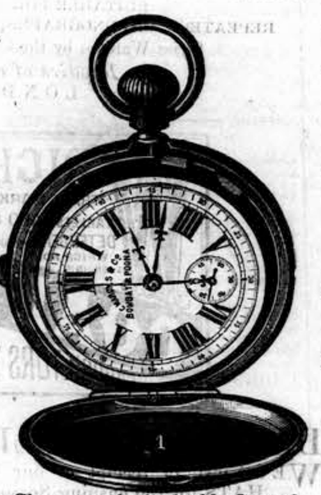
CAREFULLY EXECUTED BY THOROUGHLY TRAINED AND COMPETENT EUROPEAN WORKMEN.


Silver Hunting Keyless lever Watch, a very high class article, Rs. 180. The above in Gold Rs. 375.


Silver Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watch, undeniably the best time-keeper for the price, Rs. 170. The above in Gold Rs. 340.


Silver Half-Hunting Keyless lever Watch, finest quality, Rs. 185. The above in Gold Rs. 380.


Chronometers in stout Silver cases Rs. 300 and Rs. 350. The above in solid Gold Rs. 425 to Rs. 600.


Chronographs in double Crystal cases with all three actions, Start, Stop and Back to Zero. None equal to this beautiful instrument. Silver Rs. 75 to Rs. 300. Gold Rs. 160 to Rs. 700.

REPAIRS

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR DONE WITH GREATEST DESPATCH AT FAVOURABLE RATES. TRIAL SOLICITED.

1, East Street, Poona.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY.

43, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the best, purest and most fragrant preparation for the Teeth. Health depends in a great measure upon the soundness of the teeth and their freedom from decay, and all dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; such Rowlands' Odonto has always proved itself to be.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most cooling, healing, and refreshing wash for the face, hands and arms, and is perfectly free from any mineral or metallic admixtures; it disperses freckles, tan, prickly heat, redness, pimples, &c.

ROWLANDS' EUPLYSIA is a botanical wash for cleansing the hair and skin of the head from all impurities, scurf or dandriff; the application of the Euplysia (which is perfectly innocent in its nature) should be made on retiring to rest at night, a practice that will render the morning use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil increasingly effective both as to health and beauty of the hair.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a beautifully pure, delicate, and fragrant toilet powder, and has lately been much improved. Each box has inside the lid a certificate of purity from Dr. Redwood, Ph. D., F.C.S., &c. Sold in three tints: white, rose and cream.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:
TREACHER AND COMPANY,
Byculla and Fort.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKES
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TETIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warrante free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give t a trial to test its value.

HOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Read the following:—

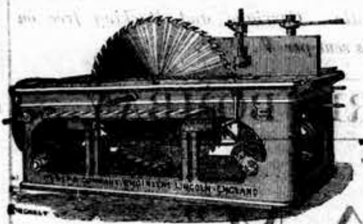
"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

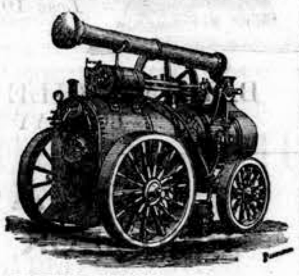
"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully "JOHN WILLIAMS."

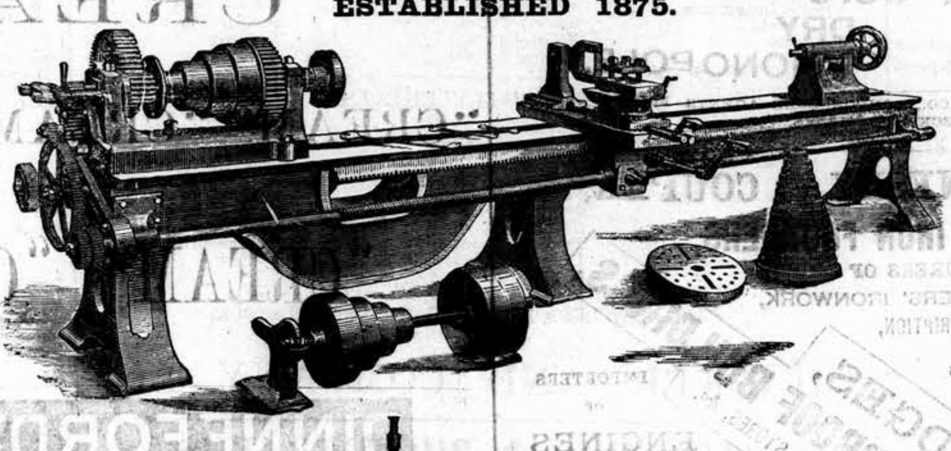
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

MACHINE DEPOT,
BY
P. D. FRAMJI,
THE LARGEST IMPORTER & COMMISSION AGENT OF MACHINERY,
BABOOLA TANK ROAD, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1875.







WORKSHOP TOOLS.—Lathes, Drilling, Shaping, Plaining, Slotting, Punching, and Shearing Machines.

ENGINES.—Portable, Semifixed, Horizontal. Vertical and Donkey Engines, from 2 to 30 H.P., with latest improvements, and Rider's Patent Hot Air Pumping Engines from ½ to 2 H.P., "a novelty."

FIRE ENGINES.—Manual and Steam Fire Engines of all sizes and Hoses by the eminent makers, Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, London. Agents: Messrs. Forbes & Co., Bombay. Particulars and prices at the Depot.

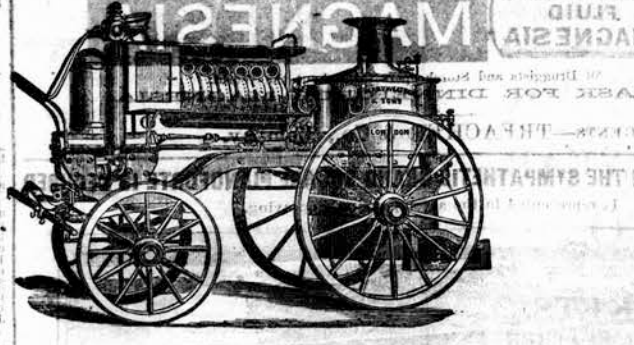
PUMPS.—Lift, Force, Centrifugal, Feed, and direct acting Steam and Fire Pumps, &c.

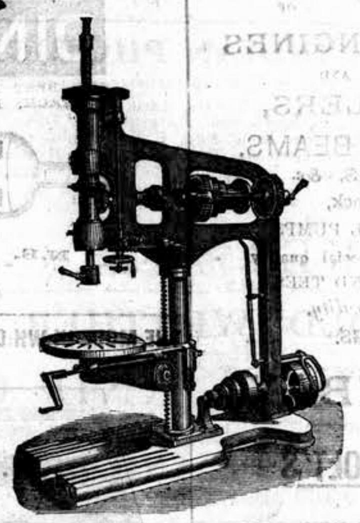
HOISTING MACHINERY.—Hand Cranes, Crabwinches, Westons' Patent Pulley Blocks, Traversing Screw and Hydraulic Jacks, 2 to 20 tons, &c.

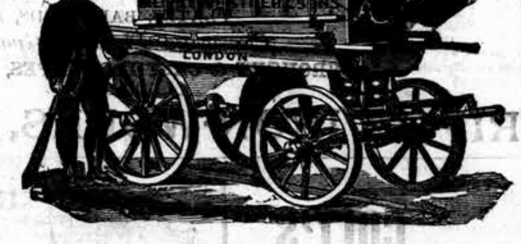
MISCELLANEOUS.—Victoress Patent Kitchen Stoves, from No. 6 to 9, with untensils complete; Lawn Mowers from 8 in. to 18 in., Corn Mills with latest improvements, Mortar, Chunam and Seed Crushing Mills; single and double Leather Belting of the best double rolled leather of all sizes; Saw-Benches, Chaff Cutters, Grindstones with Treadle motion, Bullock Gears, Printing and Lithographic Presses and Stones, Fly Wheels on stands, Pullies, Platform Weighing Scales, and Baling Presses.

GINS.—D. A. Macarthy Patent Cotton Gins, by Messrs. Platt Bros.

P.S.—Orders for Machinery executed throughout Europe and Great Britain through my Agents on the very lowest terms possible.







DUNNETT AND COMPANY,

SADDLERS AND BOOT-MAKERS.

JUST ARRIVED a LARGE CONSIGNMENT of Ready-made Brass and Silver-mounted Single and Double HARNESS of the

BEST ENGLISH MAKE AND VERY HIGHLY FINISHED.

PRICE AS FOLLOWS:—

Brass-mounted	Single Harness	... Rs. 55 to Rs. 85	per set
Silver "	" "	... " 80 to " 100	"
Brass "	Double "	... " 175 to " 200	"
Silver "	" "	... " 200 to " 225	"
Etc.	Etc.	Etc.	

BOMBAY.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB Dec 20, 1875.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CARLTON
RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S
CARLTON
TRADE MARK
WHISKEY

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

For Prices and Term supply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India
Shippers; RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton; Whiskey Merchants, London.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON
THE DOG'S HEAD BOTTLING

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.
(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of heir Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another, and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

EAU DE SUEZ
COMFORTABLE TEETH

The use of this valuable mouth wash insures entire freedom from toothache and decay of the teeth. There are three kinds, distinguished by a Yellow, Green, and Red Silk Thread attached to the bottles. That with the Yellow stops instantly the most violent toothache. That with the Green is invaluable to persons who suffer periodically from toothache, sensitiveness of the teeth and gums, decay and offensive breath, for by using a few drops in a little water to rinse the mouth daily, they will not only never suffer again, but will preserve their teeth sound and white till the end. That with the Red is for children's use.

May be obtained of all Medicine Vendors.

Caution.—To guard against fraudulent imitations see that each Label bears the name, "Wilcox & Co., 239, Oxford Street, London."

PREVENTIVE AND SPECIFIC FOR
CHOLERA
PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT.
INDRADYNE

Cures Cholera at any stage, averts the dreadful *sequelæ* peculiar to this fatal disease, and effectually checks choleraic Diarrhœa. It has also powerful prophylactic properties which prevent infection from Cholera.

☞ Full instructions for use accompany each bottle, together with numerous testimonials, which, besides giving details of almost miraculous cures, also declare INDRADYNE to be the best and the only never-failing remedy for Cholera.

All genuine labels and wrappers bear the Patentee's initials in red ink.

Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle. Packing As. 8 extra for one, As. 12 for two, and As. 2 for each additional bottle.

N.B.—If cash does not accompany orders, bottles will be sent by V. P. Post. A reduction of As. 4 per bottle to purchasers of more than five big bottles, which contain 12-ounces each, or twice as much as the small ones. *Cash in advance will secure cheaper transit.*

EVANS & Co.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
144, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of Arab Horses per s.s. Assyria from Bussorah.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Second and Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c. Imported by well-known Dealer Shaik Jasim bin Fud.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.
No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, October 13, 1883.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.